

COUNTY BOROUGH OF WEST HARTLEPOOL



ANNUAL REPORT

UPON THE HEALTH OF
WEST HARTLEPOOL
FOR THE YEAR 1956



A. D. C. S. CAMERON

M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH AND
PRINCIPAL SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER



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REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR 1956

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
VICTORIA ROAD,
WEST HARTLEPOOL.
AUGUST, 1957.

*To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the
County Borough of West Hartlepool.*

I have the honour to present the Annual Report on the health of West Hartlepool for the year, 1956.

VITAL STATISTICS.

The Registrar-General's estimate of the population of the County Borough at mid-year 1956 was 73,240, an increase of 400 since last year. There were 1,496 births as compared with 1,459 in the previous year. The birth rate of 20.43 per thousand population was again the highest recorded in West Hartlepool since 1948. The crude death rate of 11.95 was very similar to that of last year. Two World Health Organisations statisticians have suggested the percentage of total deaths at age 50 or over as a valuable "health indicator" of a community. In West Hartlepool the percentage of the total deaths which occurred in persons aged 45 or over was 85% in 1956 whereas ten years ago it was 76%.

Of the 875 deaths which occurred during the year, 299 were due to disease of the heart and circulation, no less than 132 of these deaths being attributed to coronary disease. Cancer accounted for 150 deaths, while vascular lesions of the central nervous system caused 111 deaths. Pneumonia and bronchitis were responsible for 50 and 56 deaths respectively.

CANCER OF THE LUNG.

The deaths of 34 persons during the year were attributed to cancer of the lung or bronchus. Of these 32 were males and 2 females. The disease was responsible for 1 in 15 of all deaths in males, that is, for 6.7% of all male deaths. Lung cancer was responsible for almost a third of all cancer deaths in men in West Hartlepool. These figures are in keeping with the experience of the rest of the country. The Medical Research Council has pointed out that the most reasonable interpretation of the very great increase in deaths from lung cancer in males during the past 25 years is that a major part of it is caused by smoking tobacco, particularly heavy cigarette smoking.

INFANT MORTALITY.

No excuse is necessary for devoting several paragraphs to the subject of infant mortality in West Hartlepool. It has been a matter of concern for many years, and constitutes an urgent public health problem. My predecessor, Dr. J. W. McKeggie, instituted some years ago a comprehensive system of record keeping in connection with all infant deaths and stillbirths. These records are still being kept, and certain additional information is being obtained. As a result of Dr. McKeggie's foresight the basic material was available for incorporation in a report sufficiently comprehensive for the assessment of the relative significance of the several aspects of this problem. The report, which was submitted to the Health Committee in June of last year, had special reference to infant mortality during the years 1954 and 1955. A report with regard to 1956 was submitted in June this year. These reports showed that the West Hartlepool rates were high in the early war and post-war years, that from 1947 to 1951 a reasonably satisfactory decline in the rate occurred, but that from then until 1954 the rate tended to rise. That for England and Wales had continued to fall.

The rates in West Hartlepool, of course, fluctuate from year to year through the operation of chance more than the corresponding rates in England and Wales. There is also the fact that West Hartlepool, situated in the northern region, with a higher birth rate and a higher proportion of persons engaged in occupations falling into the Registrar General's Class 5 than the country as a whole, might be expected to have a somewhat higher infant mortality rate than England and Wales. It will be apparent, however, from the tables presented in the body of this report that the rates in West Hartlepool are too high in each department of mortality. The post neo-natal mortality rate is falling in the same way as that for England and Wales but it is not being reduced fast enough. The neo-natal mortality rate in contrast to that for England and Wales actually rose each year after 1951 and this trend was only arrested in 1956. During the same year there was a welcome reduction in the number of stillbirths and as a result the perinatal mortality rate, which has tended to increase since 1951 also, showed a significant reduction.

From the survey of infant deaths which has been undertaken in regard to the last three years, it is clear that there is no one single cause for the high infant mortality rate in the town. It has been shown time and time again that a reduction in the number of infant deaths occurring between the age of one month and one year can be expected as social conditions are improved and problems such as overcrowding are overcome. Many of these deaths are due to respiratory infection. On the other hand, perinatal deaths and neo-natal deaths are related to such factors as the health of the mother during pregnancy and the character of the labour. It is apparent, therefore, that the high rate will only be gradually reduced through the concerted efforts of all concerned and by attention being given to each of several factors.

During the tenure of office of my predecessor, the Health Committee made representations to the Regional Hospital Board with regard to the appointment of a pædiatrician. Arising out of the special report which I presented to the Committee last year, a meeting was held at the Cameron Hospital on the 26th October, which was attended by the Senior Administrative Medical Officer of the Regional Hospital Board, by the Board's advisers in pædiatrics and by various consultants in the town. There was unanimous agreement as to the need for a pædiatrician in West Hartlepool. As a result, the Regional Hospital Board are seeking the approval of the Ministry of Health to the appointment of a consultant pædiatrician during the financial year 1957-58. Such an appointment, along with the provision locally of improved hospital facilities for the care of weakly children would undoubtedly make one contribution to the reduction of the infant mortality rate.

Half of the infant deaths in West Hartlepool during 1956 occurred in premature infants. There are two aspects of this problem, namely to prevent prematurity and secondly to prevent the death of the premature child. The first is essentially a question of ante-natal care in its widest sense and embraces, in addition to the care of the obstetrician during pregnancy and labour, the provision of such facilities as ante-natal beds, dental care for the expectant mother, health education, and the immediate follow-up of those who default from ante-natal care.

A Ministry of Health Circular which was issued last year on "Ante-Natal Care related to Toxæmia" pointed out that stillbirths and neonatal deaths or perinatal mortality was much higher among the children of toxæmic mothers than of non-toxæmic mothers. The circular stressed, inter alia, the importance of the free exchange of information between all concerned with the care of the expectant mother. With the concurrence of the Health Committee an ante-natal record card is available which, if the general practitioner agrees, can be in the personal possession of the expectant mother. The intention of this card is that the ante-natal care which the mother is to receive is mapped out at the beginning of her pregnancy so that the mother is brought to realise the importance of the regular supervision which she receives from the general practitioner obstetrician and the domiciliary midwife respectively. By virtue of the card being in the patient's possession, essential information is readily available to whoever may be responsible for the conduct of the confinement, be this domiciliary midwife or relief midwife, general practitioner obstetrician or his partner, or in an emergency the hospital midwife or obstetrician.

Since May, 1955 the consultant obstetrician has conducted one ante-natal session each week at the Cameron Hospital on behalf of the authority. The substantial reduction in the number of attendances at the Clinic which occurred during 1955 was repeated last year. The Committee have agreed to the transfer of this clinic to Stranton House. There is little doubt that advice on mothercraft and in the care of her own health should be more freely available to expectant mothers in the town.

It cannot be emphasised too strongly that the majority of the mothers in West Hartlepool are healthy and that they have, and will continue to have, healthy, sturdy babies. Increased attention to their own health during pregnancy would allow still more mothers to do the same with a corresponding reduction in the number of infant deaths. Nothing elaborate is required. For example the treatment of unsuspected anæmia by appropriate doses of iron can make all the difference to the outcome of a pregnancy. Expectant mothers should consult their own doctor as soon as they realise they are pregnant. They should also book one of the domiciliary midwives. If home conditions are not suitable, they should make sure that they can be admitted to hospital for the confinement by applying for a hospital bed early. Thereafter, expectant mothers should ensure that they have a well-balanced diet and obtain sufficient rest. Most important of all they should see their doctor and midwife regularly and should immediately consult one or the other if they do not feel well. Mothers who already have children are often tempted to neglect their own health in the interests of the other members of the family. It is this group of women who particularly require to be under medical supervision during their pregnancy.

In West Hartlepool, mothers should make full use of the services which are provided by the Executive Council, the Hospital Management Committee, and the local health authority. During 1956 the Cranbrook Committee commenced its task—"To review the present organisation of the maternity services in England and Wales, to consider what should be their content and to make recommendations." A most welcome and hopeful feature of the maternity services in this town is that despite the administrative division, which may or may not be resolved after the Cranbrook Committee has reported, as a result of the goodwill and co-operation of the consultant and general practitioner obstetricians, and the domiciliary midwives, the services are conducted in the closest harmony.

My sincere thanks are due to Mr. L. A. Cruttenden, Consultant Obstetrician, as well as to the general practitioners in the town on this account.

DENTAL TREATMENT FOR EXPECTANT MOTHERS.

The Authority's proposals under Section 22 of the National Health Service Act provide, by agreement with the Education Committee, that dental care shall be available to nursing and expectant mothers and children through the school dental service. These arrangements were again considered by the Health Committee and it was agreed with the Education Committee that a school dental officer should devote one session each week to this work, and that the services of a Consultant Anæsthetist should be obtained as required. A healthy condition of the mouth is essential for the health of the expectant mother and her child. In this connection a Ministry of Health Memorandum states :—

It is important that women should obtain dental treatment in the early stages of pregnancy and those attending ante-natal clinics should be referred as a routine by the doctor or midwife to the dental officer for examination,

advice and any necessary treatment, unless, of course, they prefer to make their own arrangements privately or through the general dental service. It is often an advantage to hold ante-natal and dental sessions at the same time. So far as possible all expectant and nursing mothers who have not made their own arrangements for dental treatment should be referred to the dental officer for routine examinations so that slightly defective teeth may be filled. It is important to detect and treat such slight defects early, and even if it is impossible to provide routine inspection to all mothers, it should at least be provided for those undergoing their first pregnancy.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

The most important feature of infectious disease during the year under review was the introduction into this country of a vaccine against poliomyelitis. Experience has proved the vaccine to be safe and its effectiveness has been assessed by the Committee of the Medical Research Council at some 80%. While it is important that the dangers of poliomyelitis should be kept in their proper perspective, nevertheless, one has to report that of the six West Hartlepool residents who developed the condition during 1956, one died while another sustained extensive paralyses. Of the remainder three had a paralysis of relatively minor degree while the other case was non-paralytic.

Although only 160 cases of measles were notified during the year most of these occurred during the last few months and heralded an epidemic which has since affected West Hartlepool in common with several other North-east towns.

For the fourth year in succession no case of diphtheria was notified. Even so, as was stated last year, immunisation against the disease is just as necessary as ever. The percentage of West Hartlepool children who have in fact, been immunised, cannot be regarded as satisfactory.

RESPIRATORY TUBERCULOSIS.

The Consultant Chest Physician is able to report a very favourable decline in the number of new cases of tuberculosis which were notified during the year. The number of deaths from the disease was also maintained at a low level. A notification rate of 0.66 per 1,000 population and a death rate of 0.18 is encouraging. There are as yet, however, no grounds for complacency. The infectivity of this condition becomes ever more apparent as the total number of cases falls. An increase in the number of susceptible persons in the community must also follow and until the disease is eradicated, the stimulation of artificial immunity by B.C.G. vaccination will continue to be important; and the other well-tried methods of prevention cannot be neglected.

B.C.G. VACCINATION.

The Ministry of Health issued a Circular in July, 1956 in which attention was drawn to the first report of the Medical Research Council's Committee on Tuberculosis Vaccination which had just been published and which in-

icated that vaccination with *Bacillus Calmette-Guerin* (B.C.G.), an attenuated strain of the bacillus tuberculosis, offered a substantial degree of protection when given to adolescents, a particularly vulnerable group as they leave school and enter industry. In West Hartlepool contacts of cases of tuberculosis have been vaccinated with B.C.G. for several years. The circular urged that efforts should be made to secure the vaccination of a larger number of children between the ages of thirteen and fourteen years. Both the Health and Education Committees approved the scheme which was submitted to them for the vaccination of school children in this age group. In this connection the practical help and support so readily given by the Consultant Chest Physician, Dr. J. B. Robinson, was most valuable, and much appreciated. The work of vaccination has been commenced during the current year.

NON-RESPIRATORY TUBERCULOSIS.

All milk sold in West Hartlepool must, under the Milk (Special Designation) (Specified Areas) (No. 2) Order, 1955, be either Tuberculin Tested, Pasteurised, or Sterilized and the Chief Public Health Inspector is able to report that no tubercle bacilli were isolated from any samples of milk which were submitted for examination. These facts have an important bearing on the almost negligible incidence of non-respiratory tuberculosis in the town.

WELFARE SERVICES

The year under review saw the continuation of the important work of the Welfare Committee in relation to the care of the elderly and of the handicapped, a task in which the Members of the Committee are deeply interested. The Hospitals Management Committee received favourably certain suggestions for the improvement of the amenities at the Howbeck Hostel and many of these have since been carried out. The highlight of the year, however, was the opening by the Chairman of the Welfare Committee, Councillor J. McCann, of Fairlawn Hostel which provides accommodation for fourteen female residents. This attractive house, which was formerly used as a home for the blind, was adapted by the Borough Architect to provide a valuable addition to the Committee's hostel accommodation.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION.

Atmospheric pollution was very much in mind during the year because of the introduction of certain of the provisions of the Clean Air Act, 1956. In West Hartlepool the proposed extension of the steelworks made the subject of especial interest locally. In the body of the report certain figures are given in relation to bronchitis and other respiratory conditions. The death rate from bronchitis and other respiratory diseases is higher in England and Wales as a whole than in certain European countries. The incidence of bronchitis in West Hartlepool and certain other industrial towns can be seen from Table 19. National statistics show an association between atmospheric pollution and the incidence of these diseases. A considerable amount of

research would be needed to obtain absolute proof of this effect in relation to any particular locality. Many other factors are involved such as the age structure of the population, housing conditions, climate, geographical features, social class, smoking habits and occupation. However this may be, few will dispute the necessity for atmospheric pollution to be reduced to a minimum. A relatively pure atmosphere is not incompatible with industrial development. Unfortunately the provisions of the Clean Air Act are restricted insofar as pollution by sulphur, grit, dust and fumes are concerned.

In relation to other aspects of environmental health slum clearance proceeded in a satisfactory manner while the coming into force of the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955 occasioned a more active policy in regard to this important matter. Much still remains to be done and as the Chief Public Health Inspector points out on page 50, the shopping public can itself do a great deal to bring about improvements.

STAFF.

As I reported last year the Deputy Medical Officer of Health resigned on the last day of 1955. Unfortunately several months elapsed before it was possible to appoint a successor and Dr. G. T. Crook did not commence duty until the end of August.

Mr. W. E. Simpson, Lay Administrative Officer resigned in August to take up a mental health post and was succeeded by Mr. J. S. Holland a month later.

Two Public Health Inspectors were appointed in April, bringing the complement of District Inspectors to four.

Two Health Visitors resigned during the year and it was not possible to replace them. Two domiciliary midwives, however, became student Health Visitors and two midwives were appointed to replace them. Mrs. E. Cooper, a Home Nurse who had been in the employ of the Committee for many years, resigned in June.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

I wish to express my gratitude to the Chairmen and Members of the Health and Welfare Committees for their interest and support, as well as to the Chief Officials of the Corporation for their helpful co-operation. My thanks are due to the entire staff of the Department for their work during the year. With regard to the medical men in the town I have already made reference to the Consultant Obstetrician and the Consultant Chest Physician as well as to the general practitioners. On the geriatric side Dr. W. A. Nicholson has been a tower of strength, and in fact all of my colleagues with whom my work has brought me in contact have been most helpful.

I have the honour to be, Mr. Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors,
Your obedient Servant,

A. D. C. S. CAMERON,
Medical Officer of Health.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area (Acres)	4,976
Population (Registrar-General's Estimate, 1956)	73,240
No. of Inhabited Houses on 31st December, 1956 according to the Rate Books	22,389
Rateable Value (1st April, 1956)	£772,858
Sum represented by a Penny Rate (31st March, 1956)	£1,859

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR.

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Live Births — Legitimate	731	705	1,436
Illegitimate	24	36	60
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL	755	741	1,496
Stillbirths — Legitimate	8	10	18
Illegitimate	—	3	3
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL	8	13	21
Deaths of Infants under one year of age — Legitimate	31	27	58
Illegitimate	2	1	3
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL	33	28	61
Deaths of Infants under 4 weeks of age — Legitimate	19	23	42
Illegitimate	1	1	2
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL	20	24	44
TOTAL DEATHS (All Ages)	477	398	875

Live Birth Rate per 1,000 Estimated Resident Population.....	20.43
Stillbirth Rate per 1,000 Live and Stillbirths	13.84
Death Rate per 1,000 Estimated Resident Population	11.95
Death Rates of Infants per 1,000 Live Births :	
All Infants.....	40.77
Legitimate	38.77
Illegitimate	2.00
Infants under 4 weeks.....	29.41
Maternal Deaths.....	1

HEALTH COMMITTEE

1956-57

COUNCILLOR MRS. BREWARD	COUNCILLOR KIRBY.
COUNCILLOR BRISTOW	COUNCILLOR MRS. MILLER
COUNCILLOR CRISP	COUNCILLOR POTTER
COUNCILLOR D'ALBY	COUNCILLOR MRS. SPRINTALL
COUNCILLOR HARTLEY— <i>Chairman</i>	COUNCILLOR YULE
COUNCILLOR JONES	DR. CRABB
DR. HODGE	

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE AUTHORITY.

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF.

Medical Officer of Health, Principal School Medical Officer.

A. D. C. S. CAMERON, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health—

G. T. CROOK, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H. Commenced 27/8/56

Assistant Medical Officer of Health—

JEAN FLOYD FARQUHAR, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.

Chest Physician—

J. B. ROBINSON, M.D., M.R.C.P.

Consultant Obstetrician—

L. A. CRUTTENDEN, M.R.C.O.G.

Ophthalmic Surgeon (Part-time)—

G. BENNETT, M.B., CH.B., D.O.M.S.

Aural Specialist—

L. V. ARUNDEL, F.R.C.S.

School Dentists—

MISS M. I. MANLEY, L.D.S.—(Principal School Dental Officer)
A. G. WILDGOOSE, L.D.S.

Chief Public Health Inspector and Inspector under Food & Drugs Acts—

A. H. BASFORD, D.P.A., M.I.P.H.E. (1, 2, 3, 4)

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector—

R. EMERSON (1, 2, 3, 4)

Public Health Inspectors and Inspectors under Food and Drugs Acts—

H. H. BOWES (1, 2, 3)

D. H. GILBERTSON (1, 2, 3)

W. G. INGLEDEW (1, 2)

Commenced 9/4/56

A. BARKER (1, 2)

Commenced 30/4/56

Pupil Public Health Inspectors—

R. KNOX

R. HESLOP

Key to Professional Qualifications.

1. Statutory Certificate.
2. Meat and Other Foods Inspector's Certificate of Royal Society of Health.
3. Smoke Inspector's Certificate of Royal Society of Health.
4. Sanitary Science Certificate of Royal Society of Health.

Lay Administrative Officer and Duly Authorised Officer

W. E. SIMPSON

Resigned 12/8/56

J. S. HOLLAND

Commenced 3/9/56

Deputy Lay Administrative Officer and Duly Authorised Officer—

C. W. SMITH

Health Visitors—

Miss A. FIELDS

S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.

Superintendent Health Visitor

Miss A. S. BAGSHAW

S.R.N., S.C.M. H.V. Cert.

Mrs. M. CROSS

S.R.N., S.C.M. H.V. Cert.

Resigned 31/5/56

Mrs E. M. BANTOFT

S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.

Resigned 22/9/56

Mrs. M. DOUGLAS

S.R.N., S.C.M. H.V. Cert.

Miss D. BROWN

S.R.N., S.C.M. H.V. Cert.

Miss A. M. NORTHEY

S.R.N., S.C.M. H.V. Cert.

Miss C. M. NIXON

S.R.N., S.C.M. H.V. Cert.

Mrs F. HARVEY

S.R.N., S.C.M.,

Trainee Health Visitor Commenced 30/7/56

Miss M. A. MILNE

S.R.N., S.C.M., R.F.N.

Trainee Health Visitor Commenced 3/9/56

Municipal Midwives—

MRS E. GALLOWAY	No. 93510	S.R.N., S.C.M., R.F.N.
MRS. M. BRAND	No. 98274	S.R.N., S.C.M., R.F.N.
MRS. K. F. GALLIMORE	No. 90631	S.R.N., S.C.M.
MRS. W. PICKERING	No. 74766	S.R.N., S.C.M.
MRS. L. R. WALKER	No. 104224	S.R.N., S.C.M.
MRS. J. TURNBULL	No. 76151	(Gen. Trained) S.C.M.
MISS M. A. MILNE	No. 118712	S.R.N., S.C.M., R.F.N.
		Resigned 2/9/56
MRS. F. HARVEY	No. 135745	S.R.N., S.C.M.
		Resigned 29/7/56
MRS. BARNETT	No. 95014	S.C.M. Commenced 21/7/56

Home Nurses—

MRS. E. COOPER	S.R.N.	Resigned 30/6/56
MRS. E. HUGILL	(Gen. Trained)	
MRS. I. HESLOP	S.R.N.	
MRS. E. M. GARDINER	S.R.N., S.C.M.	
MRS. H. JEFFERSON	S.R.N., S.C.M.	
MRS. M. LISTER	S.R.N.	
MRS. M. CHARLTON	S.R.N.,	
MRS. P. MARTIN	S.R.N.,	Commenced 1/7/56
(Temporary)		Resigned 30/9/56

School Nurses—

MISS E. WITTEN	Senior School Nurse, S.R.N. (Reg. Sick Children's Nurse)
MISS O. MAVIN	S.R.N., R.S.C.N.
MISS I. S. HIND,	S.R.N., S.C.M.
MISS M. P. LOWRY,	S.R.N., S.C.M.

Nurse Almoner—

MRS. S. LAMBERT	(Gen. Trained)
-----------------	----------------

Home Help Organiser—

MISS A. STOTT

Matron, Victoria Road Day Nursery—

MRS. M. E. ELLIOTT S.R.N.

Warden, Hazelhurst Hostel—

MISS M. CARLING

Warden, Fairlawn Hostel—

MRS. S. MUSGROVE

Commenced 30/4/56

Superintendent, Briarfields Hostel—
T. MORGAN

Superintendent, Dinsdale Lodge—
G. S. WIDDOWFIELD

Supervisor Occupation Centre—
MRS. L. M. DUNNING

Senior Clerk—
W. USHER

Clerks—

I. M. DEAS	Resigned 17/3/56
R. ATKINSON	
E. W. KNIGHTON	
D. J. HEYWOOD	Commenced 12/3/56
MISS L. JARROLD	(Senior Typist)
MISS J. KINGSTON	
MRS. M. ANDERSON	
MISS A. STRINGER	
MISS E. M. STODDART	
MRS. K. KNOX	Resigned 19/5/56
MISS B. ATKINSON	
MISS K. EVANS	
MISS S. APPELGARTH	Resigned 22/9/56
MISS J. A. CROSBY	
MISS J. RYAN	
MRS E. I. VEITCH	Commenced 1/2/56
MISS D. CLOKE	Commenced 25/6/56
MISS J. BRADFORD	Commenced 19/11/56

Ambulance Officer—
J. ATKINSON

Abattoir Superintendent—
W. GRAZIER

Public Analyst (part-time)—
C. J. H. STOCK, B.Sc., F.I.C.

Rodent Officer—
J. PRENTON

Assistant Rodent Officer—
D. S. HASTINGS

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

CHILD WELFARE CENTRES.

The figures for attendances at the maternity and child welfare centres continued to be satisfactory during 1956. Whilst the total number of children attending centres had fallen slightly as compared with the previous year, the decrease in the number of new attenders under one year was very small. The table which follows shows in detail the attendances at each centre together with total figures for 1954 and 1955 for comparison purposes. The remaining tables give some indication of the work carried out at the centres during the year.

ATTENDANCES

Centre	Total No. of children attending Centre	Total attend- ances	No. of children who made first attend- ances	No. of visits made by these children	No. of children who attended in previous years	No. of visits made by these children	No. of new attenders under one year	No. of new attenders between 1—5
Dale Street	452	2,646	119	1,126	333	1,520	110	9
Seaton Carew . . .	144	1,037	58	463	86	574	49	9
Oxford Street . . .	574	4,202	184	1,710	390	2,492	178	6
Rossmere Way . . .	444	2,847	163	1,317	281	1,530	155	8
St. Matthew's . . .	518	4,076	208	2,043	310	2,033	186	22
Burbank Street . .	335	2,553	153	1,050	202	1,503	127	26
St. Luke's	410	3,604	171	2,045	239	1,559	168	3
Totals . . 1956	2,897	20,965	1,056	9,754	1,841	11,211	973	83
Totals . . 1955	3,134	19,746	1,041	9,082	2,093	10,664	988	53
Totals . . 1954	2,074	20,009	913	9,134	1,161	10,391	857	56

METHODS OF FEEDING (FIRST ATTENDERS).

Method	ALL CENTRES
Natural (Breast)	283
Artificial	613
Combined (natural and artificial)	66
Artificial and ordinary diet	2
Ordinary diet under 1 year	9
Ordinary diet over 1 year	83
Total	1,056

DEFECTS FOUND IN INFANTS ATTENDING CENTRES

	Dale Street	Seaton Carew	Oxford Street	Rossmere Way	St. M'thew's	Burbank Street	St. Luke's	Total
Anæmia.....	1	—	4	2	—	8	2	17
Blepharitis.....	2	—	—	1	1	—	4	8
Bronchitis.....	7	3	22	17	13	38	11	111
Burns and scalds.....	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
Circumcision.....	2	—	3	—	2	1	6	14
Conjunctivitis.....	5	2	8	12	6	9	8	50
Constipation.....	13	2	9	10	12	5	2	53
Coughs and colds.....	14	—	—	—	—	—	16	30
Dental Defects.....	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	8
Diarrhœa.....	11	7	5	13	3	17	4	60
Eczema.....	1	—	1	9	—	3	—	14
Enlarged glands.....	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Eye defects.....	1	2	1	1	—	1	3	9
Feeding difficulties....	11	15	29	32	—	20	16	123
Gastritis.....	—	4	1	1	—	1	—	7
Hypo-Toxæmia.....	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Impetigo.....	—	—	1	3	3	—	—	7
Inguinal hernia.....	1	4	—	—	1	1	3	10
Measles.....	4	—	—	—	—	—	2	6
Nævis.....	1	—	—	—	—	5	2	8
Nasal Catarrh.....	2	8	4	11	4	2	1	32
Otic defects.....	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
Otitis Media.....	—	—	—	1	1	4	5	11
Otorrhœa.....	—	3	4	9	5	—	—	21
Physical defects.....	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	8
Pyloric Stenosis.....	—	—	1	2	—	1	—	4
Rash.....	7	16	24	27	14	37	10	135
Seborrhœa.....	6	4	2	14	—	—	8	34
Septic Spots.....	12	4	5	9	—	2	1	33
Skin diseases.....	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	4
Spina Bifida.....	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Stomatitis.....	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	3
Strabismus.....	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
T. and A.....	—	—	6	6	4	—	—	16
Teething difficulties...	4	6	5	21	6	13	3	58
Thrush.....	4	—	—	10	—	4	1	19
Tongue tie.....	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Torticollis.....	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	4
Umbilical defects.....	1	—	—	17	—	6	2	26
Umbilical hernia.....	1	2	1	22	5	13	—	44
Urticaria.....	—	—	5	—	1	18	—	24
Vomiting.....	2	4	3	21	—	15	8	53
Whooping Cough.....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Worms.....	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Other conditions.....	17	1	5	62	13	19	15	132
Totals.....	131	89	160	342	100	252	133	1,207

DISTRIBUTION OF WELFARE FOODS.

Welfare Foods may be obtained at each Maternity and Child Welfare Centre, and at the Health Department.

The total issues, and the value of Welfare Foods sold during 1956, with similar figures for 1955, are given in the following table :

	1956		1955	
	<i>Issues</i>	<i>Value</i> £	<i>Issues</i>	<i>Value</i> £
National Dried Milk (tins)	40,240	1,760	44,312	1,930
" " "	1,362	Free	1,163	Free
Orange Juice (bottles)	49,625	1,034	46,253	932
" "	1,548	Free	1,053	Free
Cod Liver Oil (bottles)	8,448	Free	8,722	Free
Vitamin A and D Tablets (packets)	3,260	Free	2,992	Free

Proprietary brands of dried milk and other foods are also made available to mothers attending the Child Welfare Centres, and during the year sales of these amounted to £3,199. The comparable figure for 1955 was £3,090.

VICTORIA ROAD DAY NURSERY.

The average daily attendances at the Nursery during 1956 were slightly higher than those in the previous year. One case of paralytic poliomyelitis occurred in a child attending the Nursery, and as a precaution the Nursery was closed for a period of three weeks. No further cases occurred. The usual incidence of minor ailments was present, but there were no other cases of serious illness during the year.

No. of approved places	— Under 2	30
	2 — 5	50
No. of children on the register		
at 31st December, 1956	— Under 2	30
	2 — 5	50
Average daily attendance during		
the year	— Under 2	23
	2 — 5	38

ANTE-NATAL CLINIC.

The Ante-Natal Clinic continued to be held at the Cameron Hospital during the year under review. The attendances again showed a reduction on the previous year. Details of the work of the Clinic are shown below :

	1955	1956
Total attendances.....	<u>266</u>	<u>179</u>
No. of patients who attended.....	65	68
Patients referred by practitioners for consultation...	25	33
Cases referred from other Health Authority Clinics..	—	—
Abnormalities discovered—		
Anæmia in Pregnancy	16	13
Toxæmia in Pregnancy	10	—
Intrauterine Death.....	1	—
Previous Abnormal Obstetric History.....	3	—
Anti Rh sensitisation.....	2	1
Pregnancy Hæmorrhage	3	—
Malpresentation.....	5	1
External Version performed	5	—
Antepartum Hæmorrhage.....	—	1
Suspected Postmaturity.....	—	1
Premature Labour.....	—	1
Pelvic Tumour and pregnancy.....	—	1
Previous Dystocia.....	—	1
Functional bleeding (not pregnant).....	—	1
Grand Parity.....	—	4
Renal Glycosuria.....	—	1
Vaginitis	—	1
Preclamptic Toxæmia.....	—	5
Cases referred for hospital confinement	9	11

DENTAL TREATMENT—EXPECTANT AND NURSING MOTHERS AND CHILDREN UNDER SCHOOL AGE.

The scheme for dental care for expectant and nursing mothers was reviewed during the year. The new arrangements operated from the 1st March, 1956. General medical practitioners and the Consultant Obstetrician were invited to refer those patients who did not wish to consult a private dentist for treatment at the School Clinic. Agreement was reached with the Education Committee for one session per week to be reserved for these cases at the School Dental Clinic, and the work was undertaken by the School Dental Officers.

Details of the treatment given are shown in the table below, the figures relating to expectant and nursing mothers being for the period 1st March, 1956, to 31st December, 1956.

A. NUMBERS PROVIDED WITH DENTAL CARE.

	Examined	Needing Treatment	Treated	Made Dentally Fit
Expectant & Nursing mothers	27	27	27	20
Children under Five	44	44	44	44

B. FORMS OF DENTAL TREATMENT PROVIDED.

	Scalings and Gum Treatment	Fillings	Silver Nitrate Treatment	Crowns or Inlays	Extractions	General Anæsthetics	Dentures Provided		Radio-graphs
							Full Upper/Lower	Partial Upper/Lower	
Expectant & Nursing Mothers	20	20	4	—	135	2	5	3	—
Children under Five	—	23	25	—	21	—	—	—	—

PREMATURE BIRTHS.

1. NO. OF PREMATURE BIRTHS NOTIFIED.

(a)	Born in Hospital	109
	(i) Died within 24 hours of birth	14
	(ii) Survived 28 days	83
(b)	Born at home and nursed entirely at home	21
	(i) Died within 24 hours of birth	2
	(ii) Survived 28 days	18
(c)	Born at home and transferred to hospital before 28th day	1
	(i) Died within 24 hours of birth	—
	(ii) Survived 28 days	—

2. PREMATURE STILLBIRTHS NOTIFIED.

(a)	Born in hospital	16
(b)	Born at home	1

3. CARE OF PREMATURE INFANTS.

The Authority employs a full-time midwife, with special training in the care of premature infants, to deal with all premature births which are notified. In addition she attends babies who, although not born premature, require special nursing due to loss of weight. Cases referred by the domiciliary municipal midwives, or by the hospitals concerned on discharge of the child.

Each baby is visited twice daily for a period of 14 days, with the exception of poorly babies who may be visited 3 or 4 times a day until their condition improves. The nurse has special nursing equipment at her disposal, including a premature baby cot, and in all cases she works in conjunction with the family doctor.

The following figures show the extent of her work during 1956 :—

1.	No. of cases attended — born in hospital.....	95
	— born at home.....	19
2.	No. of deaths.....	—
3.	Total No. of visits.....	2,042

INFANT MORTALITY.

During 1956 there were 61 infant deaths, as against 64 in 1955, and 62 in 1954. The infant mortality rates for these three years were :—

Year	No. of Infant Deaths per 1,000 live births	
	West Hartlepool	England & Wales
1954	46.12	25.5
1955	43.86	24.9
1956	40.77	23.8

The Registrar General's Statistical Review of England and Wales for the year 1954 shows that during that year the highest infant mortality rate was experienced in South Wales, the next highest in the Northern Region, and the lowest in London and the South-Eastern Region. The relationship which the West Hartlepool figures for 1956 bear to those of certain other authorities in the Northern Region can be seen from the following table :

INFANT MORTALITY RATES — 1956

<i>Authority</i>	<i>Rate</i>
West Hartlepool	40.77
Stockton	37.63
Darlington	34.00
Billingham	31.30
Middlesbrough	30.79
Gateshead.. ..	28.70
County of Durham ..	27.45
Sunderland	25.37
Newcastle-on-Tyne ..	24.63
South Shields	20.67

BIRTH RATE OF WEST HARTLEPOOL AND ENGLAND AND WALES.

A high birth rate may be associated with a high infant mortality rate. The birth rate in West Hartlepool has, during the last decade, been consistently higher than that of the country as a whole.

Year	Birth rate per 1,000 of the population	
	West Hartlepool	England & Wales
1954	18.54	15.2
1955	20.03	15.0
1956	20.43	15.7

NEO-NATAL AND POST-NEONATAL INFANT MORTALITY.

Infant mortality can be broken down into the number of deaths which occurred during the first week of life (early neo-natal), the first month of life (neo-natal), and between the ages of one month and twelve months (post-neonatal). The actual number of deaths, and the mortality rates, show little improvement over previous years. The most that can be said is that the figures of early neo-natal and neo-natal mortality did not show the slight increase which was typical of each of the previous five years. The downward trend of the post-natal rate has slowly continued.

Year	NUMBER OF INFANT DEATHS			
	Total Infant Deaths	Deaths in the early neo-natal period	Deaths in the neo-natal period	Deaths in the post-neo-natal period
1951	49	17	22	27
1952	57	25	34	23
1953	55	28	32	23
1954	62	30	39	23
1955	64	35	45	19
1956	61	36	44	17

Year	MORTALITY RATES PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS IN WEST HARTLEPOOL AND ENGLAND & WALES			
	Neo-natal Mortality		Post-neo-natal Mortality	
	West Hartlepool	England & Wales	West Hartlepool	England & Wales
1951	15.45	18.8	19.00	10.9
1952	23.69	18.3	16.02	9.3
1953	23.10	17.7	16.60	9.1
1954	29.02	17.7	17.11	7.7
1955	31.52	17.3	12.34	7.6
1956	29.41	16.9	11.36	7.1 (Provisional)

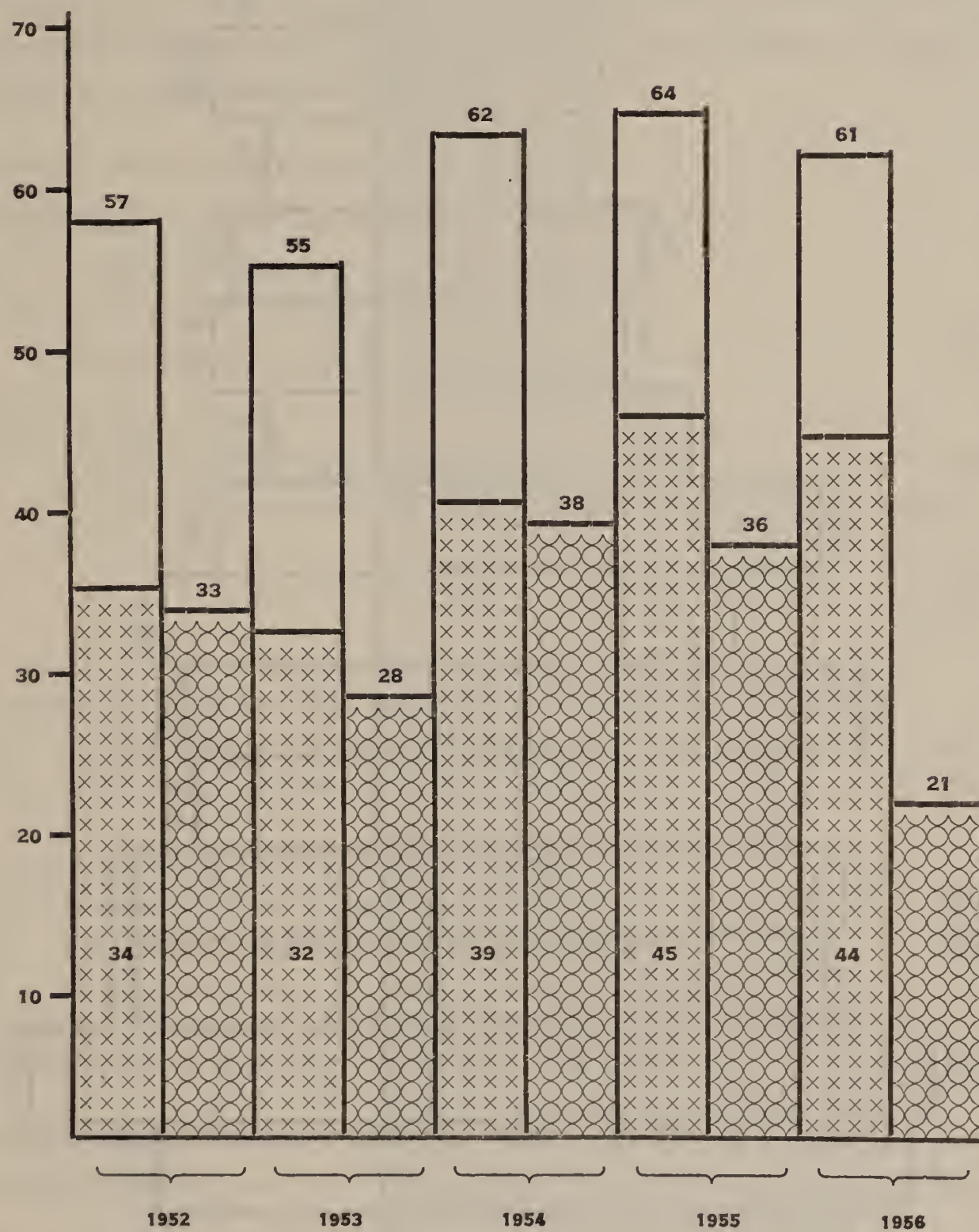
STILL-BIRTH RATE AND PERI-NATAL MORTALITY.

During 1956 there was a marked reduction in the number of stillbirths. The peri-natal mortality rate, which is the number of stillbirths along with the number of deaths of children under the age of one week per thousand live and stillbirths, was therefore also, to a lesser extent, reduced. For the first time in recent years the number of deaths of children during the first week of life exceeded the number of stillbirths.

Year	Total number of stillbirths	Deaths in the first week	Total peri-natal deaths
1951	26	17	43
1952	33	25	58
1953	28	28	56
1954	38	30	68
1955	36	35	71
1956	21	36	57

Year	No. of stillbirths registered during the year per 1,000 live and stillbirths.		No. of stillbirths along with the No. of deaths of children under the age of one week per 1,000 live and stillbirths registered during the same year.	
	Stillbirth Rate		Peri-natal Mortality Rate	
	West Hartlepool	England & Wales	West Hartlepool	England & Wales
1951	17.96	23.0	29.71	38.2
1952	22.47	22.7	39.51	37.5
1953	19.81	22.4	39.63	36.9
1954	27.49	23.5	49.20	38.1
1955	24.08	23.2	47.49	
1956	13.18	23.0	37.5	

DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE AND STILLBIRTHS 1952 - 1956



KEY



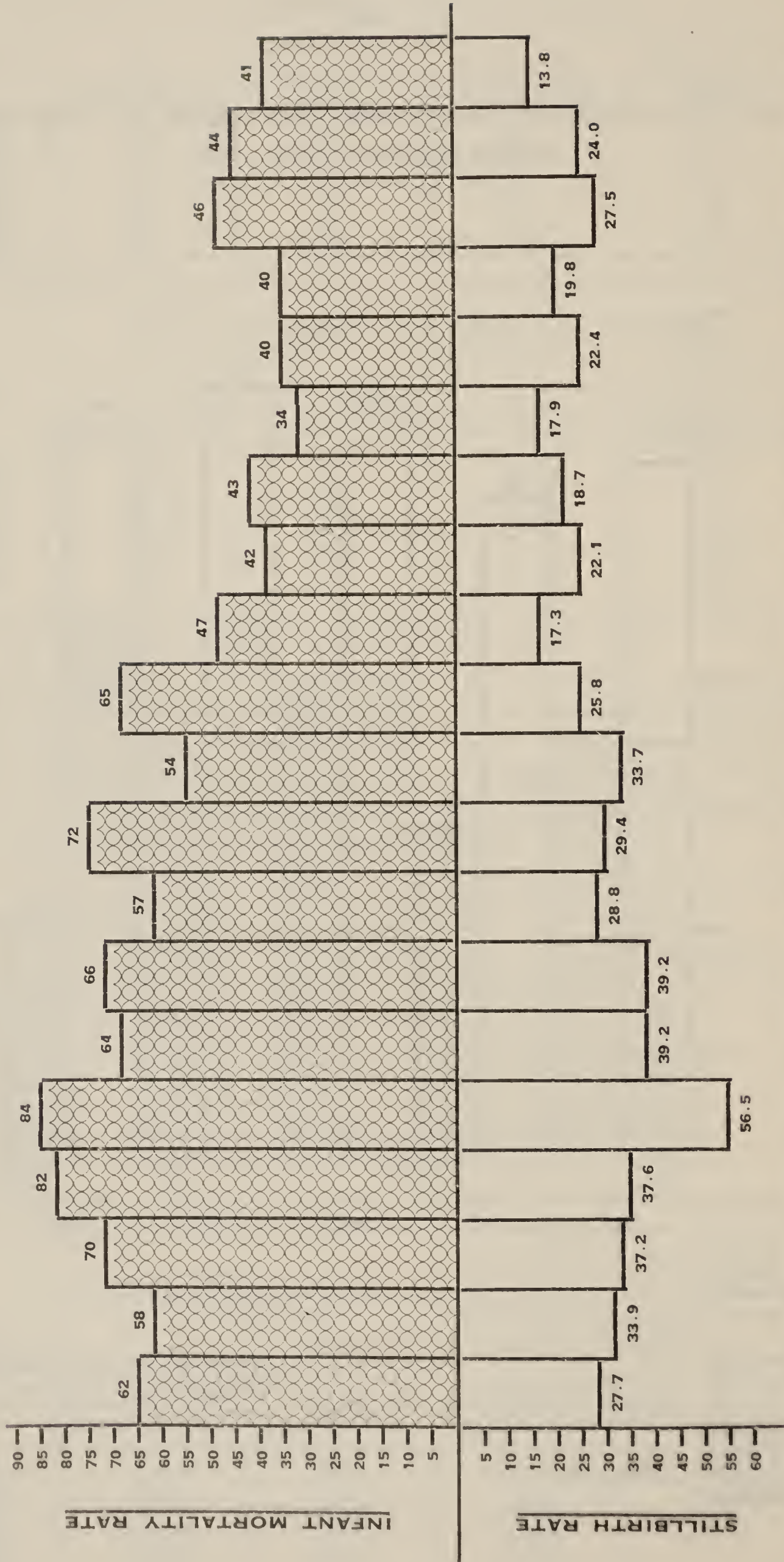
Deaths of infants 1 - 12 months

Deaths of infants 1 - 4 weeks

Stillbirths

Total deaths of infants under one year of age.

TOTAL INFANT LIFE WASTAGE 1937 - 1956



MIDWIFERY.

1. PART II. MIDWIFERY TRAINING.

The Health Committee was approached during the year by the Hartlepool Hospitals Management Committee with a view to participating in a scheme for Part II Midwifery Training. The suggestion was approved by the Committee and arrangements were proceeding at the end of the year for the establishment of a Training School, the domiciliary training to be undertaken by the Municipal Midwives.

2. DOMICILIARY CONFINEMENTS.

No. of deliveries attended by midwives during the year—

(a) Doctor not booked	
(i) Present at time of delivery	1
(ii) Not present at time of delivery	13
(b) Doctor booked	
(i) Present at time of delivery	45
(ii) Not present at time of delivery	451
	<hr/>
Total	510
	<hr/>

No. of cases in which gas and air were administered—

(a) Doctor present at time of delivery	27
(b) Doctor not present at time of delivery	299

No. of cases in which pethidine was administered—

(a) Doctor present at time of delivery	38
(b) Doctor not present at time of delivery	323

No. of cases delivered in institutions but attended by Domiciliary Midwives on discharge and before the 14th day	78
--	----

No. of domiciliary cases in which the infant was wholly breast fed at the 14th day	388
--	-----

CONDITIONS FOR WHICH DOCTORS WERE SUMMONED
IN AN EMERGENCY BY MIDWIVES.

PREGNANCY—

Ante partum hæmorrhage	4
Toxæmia	4
Phlebitis	1
High Blood Pressure	1
	—
	10
	==

PUERPERIUM—

Post-partum hæmorrhage . . .	4
Illness of mother	2
	—
	6
	==

LABOUR—

Retained placenta	3
Uterine inertia	1
Delayed 2nd stage	5
Premature twin labour	3
Premature labour	4
Ruptured perineum	38
Precipitate labour	1
Face Presentation	1
	—
	56
	==

INFANTS—

Cyanosis	5
Prematurity	13
	—
	18
	==

INSTITUTIONAL CONFINEMENTS.

The following are details of West Hartlepool maternity cases treated in the Cameron Hospital and Grantully Maternity Home.

	<i>Cameron Hospital</i>	<i>Grantully Maternity Home</i>
No. of maternity beds in the Institution.....	40	21
No. of maternity cases admitted during the year.....	529	352
Average duration of stay (days).....	11.3	12
No. of cases delivered by (a) Midwives.....	348	247
(b) Doctors.....	181	86
No. of cases in which medical aid was sought by mid- wives in emergency.....	157	81
No. of cases notified as Puerperal Pyrexia.....	7	3
No. of cases of Pemphigus Neonatorum	Nil	Nil
No. of infants not entirely breast-fed whilst in the institution	66	78
No. of cases notified as Ophthalmia Neonatorum.....	Nil	Nil
No. of stillbirths :		
Causes—Congenital Malformation	6	
Prolonged Labour.....	2	
Prolapse of the Cord.....	1	
Ante-partum Hæmorrhage (Inevitable and Prematurity)	1	
Antepartum Hæmorrhage (Toxæmia).....	4	
Intra-uterine Death (Toxæmia)	1	
(Unexplained)	3	
	—	
	18	
	==	
Anencephaly		1
Prematurity (macerated).....		1
		—
		2
		==
No. of infant deaths within 10 days :		
Causes—Congenital Malformation	3	
Dystocia and Cerebral Hæmorrhage.....	2	
Neo-natal Infection	2	
Antepartum Hæmorrhage and Prematurity.	5	
Prematurity and Atelectasis of Lungs.....	1	
Prematurity and Cerebral Hæmorrhage....	1	
Prematurity and Neo-natal Infection	2	
(1 Maternal Toxæmia)		
Prematurity.....	4	
	—	
	20	
	==	
Cardiac.....		1
Spina Bifida.....		2
		—
		3
		==

HEALTH VISITING.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

Visits to children under 1 year of age—Primary visits	1,448
Secondary visits	2,764
Visits to children between the ages of 1 and 2 years	2,708
Visits to children between the ages of 2 and 5 years	6,800
Visits to expectant mothers.....	398

HEALTH WORK.

Visits to cases of pneumonia.....	35
Visits to cases of puerperal pyrexia	6
Visits to cases of measles.....	36
Visits to cases of whooping cough	13
Visits to mental defectives	54
Special enquiries—Housing.....	93
Infant Deaths.....	116
Stillbirths	25
Aged Persons	27
Hospital After-Care.....	24
Adoptions	13
Others	290
Total No. of families or households visited.....	4,433
Attendances at Welfare Centres.....	589
Ineffectual visits.....	3,498

HOME NURSING.

<i>No. of Home Nurses</i>	<i>No. of cases attended</i>	<i>No. of visits made to cases shown in Col. 2</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
6	708	16,566

AGE GROUP DISTRIBUTION.

	<i>Cases</i>	<i>Visits</i>
0 — 5	15	148
5 — 15	13	7,606
15 — 45	150	
45 — 65	175	
65 — 75	151	8,812
75 and up	204	
	708	16,566

CASES ANALYSED ACCORDING TO DISEASE OR CONDITION.

<i>Disease or Condition</i>	<i>Cases</i>	<i>Visits</i>	<i>Disease or Condition</i>	<i>Cases</i>	<i>Visits</i>
Abcess	14	228	<i>Brought Forward</i>	253	7,057
Amputations	3	84	Genito-Urinary System	20	192
Anæmia	11	187	Gastrectomy	2	162
Appendectomy	2	20	Heart Disease	63	2,056
Arthritis	16	583	Hysterectomy	2	64
Bronchitis	25	210	Maternal complications	9	137
Burns and Scalds	6	133	Oedema	2	218
Carcinoma	39	972	Pneumonia	18	193
Cerebral Hæmorrhage .	4	146	Post-op Dressings	10	137
Cholecystectomy	1	8	Pleurisy	5	26
Circulatory System ...	18	343	Pre X-ray Enema ...	109	126
Colostomy	3	28	Rheumatism	2	89
Constipation	72	154	Senility	57	1,177
Congenital Mal-					
formations	2	35	Septicæmia	6	129
Diabetes	18	3,083	Skin Diseases	6	49
Disseminated Sclerosis.	4	596	Stroke	35	956
Excisions	2	73	Sympathectomy	1	25
Fractures	8	117	Tuberculosis	74	2,943
Gangrene	5	57	Ulcers (all parts) ...	7	365
			Other Diseases or		
			Condition—	27	465
<i>Carried Forward</i>	253	7,057	<i>Totals</i>	708	16,566

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION.

SMALLPOX VACCINATION.

The table below indicates the number of vaccinations and re-vaccinations carried out during the past five years.

Vaccination	Under 1	1	2-4	5-14	15 or over	Total
1952	156	7	4	8	31	206
1953	209	6	14	12	14	255
1954	182	10	3	7	33	235
1955	333	12	17	16	27	405
1956	378	16	11	22	26	453
Re-Vaccination	Under 1	1	2-4	5-14	15 or over	Total
1952	11	—	2	2	46	61
1953	—	—	5	11	75	91
1954	—	—	1	7	61	69
1955	—	1	3	5	55	64
1956	—	1	4	9	58	72

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

The table below relates to primary and reinforcing immunisations carried out during the last five years, and the immunity index (being the percentage of children immunised in each of the age groups) for the years 1953 to 1956.

PRIMARY					REINFORCING			
YEAR	AGE AT DATE OF FINAL INJECTION							
	Under 1	1 to 4	5 to 14	Total	Under 1	1 to 4	5 to 14	Total
1952	206	211	329	746	1	19	789	809
1953	257	297	407	961	—	32	1,369	1,401
1954	266	256	440	962	—	40	1,480	1,520
1955	394	235	471	1,100	—	69	884	953
1956	326	189	183	698	—	66	330	396

IMMUNITY INDEX.				
	<i>Under 1</i>	1—4	5—14	Total
1956	4.3	36.37	50.18	43.02
1955	8.38	34.57	53.02	44.83
1954	4.57	32.2	47.59	40.25
1953	3.76	31.1	47.63	39.64

POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION.

The year under review saw the introduction in this country of poliomyelitis vaccine, believed to confer a degree of protection against paralytic poliomyelitis. The Ministry of Health decided that in order to distribute as fairly as possible the limited supplies of the vaccines which were available during May and June, the parents of all children born between the years 1947 and 1954 should have the opportunity of signifying their willingness for their children to receive the vaccine. Thereafter, those children whose birthdays fell in certain months, decided centrally in the light of the amount of vaccine which could be issued, were selected to receive vaccination.

The selected months were :

November, 1947	—	1954
March, 1957	—	1954
Reserve month	—	August, 1947 — 1954

The first supplies of vaccine were received in May, 1956, and further supplies were issued in June and December. The following table shows the vaccinations carried out during the year :

Year of Birth	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	Total
No. Registered	665	657	620	544	240	148	131	80	3,085
No. Vaccinated	56	71	48	45	39	18	19	11	307

AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

The staff of the Ambulance Service comprises nineteen male and female drivers and attendants. There are six vehicles, namely four ambulances and two sitting case cars.

The Health Committee when considering the replacement of an ambulance during the year had due regard to the comments contained in Ministry of Health Circular No. 5/56, and decided that a diesel-driven vehicle (Morris Commercial LC5 with 3.4 litre diesel engine) should be purchased. It will be interesting to compare in due course the fuel and maintenance costs of this vehicle with those for the petrol-driven ambulances. This information will be helpful to the Committee in deciding future policy as to the type of vehicle to be purchased.

The number of cases transported within the County Borough by the Ambulance Service during 1956 again showed an increase in comparison with the figures for the previous year and although the number of cases transported outside the County Borough showed a slight reduction the actual mileage involved was greater than in 1955.

		<i>Within the Borough</i>		<i>Outside the Borough</i>	
		Cases	Mileage	Cases	Mileage
1952	..	15,855	41,614	2,461	33,772
1953	..	16,152	40,033	2,715	31,058
1954	..	18,341	46,432	2,573	32,583
1955	..	19,637	53,811	2,377	35,758
1956	..	19,910	56,857	2,238	37,093

The Table which follows shows the number of cases dealt with during the year, mileage, and an analysis of the cases.

	CASES WITHIN THE COUNTY BOROUGH											CASES OUTSIDE THE COUNTY BOROUGH		ALL CASES	
	Admit- tances to Hospital	Dis- charges from Hospital	Out Patients	Mater- nity Cases	X-ray Exam- inations	Street Accid- ents, etc.	Works Accid- ents, etc.	Others	Total Cases	Mileage	Cases	Mileage	Cases	Mileage	
1956															
January	144	42	1,223	47	19	25	24	147	1,671	4,717	182	3,299	1,853	8,016	
February.....	190	63	1,226	40	17	23	24	104	1,687	4,684	142	3,150	1,829	7,834	
March	135	67	1,319	34	25	29	22	127	1,758	4,878	235	4,295	1,993	9,173	
April	153	58	1,165	45	15	27	19	85	1,567	4,630	165	2,612	1,732	7,242	
May	157	47	1,332	32	22	31	22	106	1,749	4,886	231	3,612	1,980	8,498	
June	131	50	1,341	34	14	26	23	91	1,710	4,879	262	3,780	1,972	8,659	
July.....	128	54	1,262	29	12	38	16	119	1,658	4,643	170	2,642	1,828	7,285	
August	134	29	1,205	40	8	43	23	110	1,592	4,996	111	2,292	1,703	7,288	
September	130	39	1,155	31	5	33	29	100	1,522	4,281	152	2,822	1,674	7,103	
October.....	131	44	1,379	32	8	32	32	110	1,768	5,004	242	3,663	2,010	8,667	
November	139	72	1,321	39	10	28	28	132	1,769	4,827	159	2,405	1,928	7,232	
December	163	61	988	53	16	43	30	105	1,459	4,432	187	2,521	1,646	6,953	
Totals	1,735	626	14,916	456	171	378	292	1,336	19,910	56,857	2,238	37,093	22,148	93,950	

DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE.

The number of cases attended by Home Helps each week during 1956 increased from 239 at the beginning of the year to 269 in December. The nature of the service has remained basically the same since its introduction. The gradual increase in the number of cases has been a consistent feature, together with the fact that the great majority of the applicants are old people from 70 to 90 years of age.

Although the maximum charge for the services of a Home Help (which has remained at 2/6d. per hour) is one of the lowest in the country, mothers having their babies at home still make relatively little use of the service. It has been noted, however, that once having experienced the mental and physical relief of having a likeable and reliable person to relieve them of their worries and responsibilities during this short but very important period, they have been quick to take advantage of the service the next time the same, or similar, situation has arisen.

Two factors have handicapped the aim to achieve a smoothly running service. The first is the high percentage of time lost through staff illness. Home Help Organisers throughout the country are having to cope with the same problem, and it is necessary to know how heavy the duties of a Home Help are, under good and bad conditions, to understand how genuine this illness is. Of the 21 Helps who left the service during 1956, only one was dismissed for neglecting her duties. The majority of the others did so because their health was suffering from the strain of doing the heaviest work in up to five houses each week, on top of their own home duties. It is now felt that one is allocating relatively light duties when a Help is sent to a full time maternity case, where she copes with the task of keeping only one home in a satisfactory condition, together with the needs of a bedfast mother and children above and below school age. The second problem is the replacement, by suitable people of Home Helps who leave the service. It is not felt wise to achieve this by lowering the existing high standard of honesty, adaptability and commonsense, which is so essential, together with a capacity for hard work.

		<i>Percentage of Total</i>
An analysis of the cases is given below :		
Maternity.....	45 (including 32 mothers with children).....	9.09
T.B.....	361
Sickness of mother with children.....	54	10.9
Acute Illness	35	7.07
Aged and Chronic Sick.	348	70.3
Other Reasons.....	10	2.02
Total ..		495

TUBERCULOSIS REPORT, 1956.

(By DR. J. B. ROBINSON).

There were 50 new cases of tuberculosis discovered during the year, probably the lowest figure in the history of the town. This favourable trend in the fight against the disease could be reversed by war, severe unemployment, or similar catastrophe. In the absence of such disaster, our measures of prevention, cure and after-care should make tuberculosis a rare disease in the course of a generation.

1. No. of Tuberculosis cases on register, 1st January	547
2. No. of new notifications.....	50
3. No. of transfers from other Clinics.....	22
4. No. of transfers out.....	10
5. No. of cases written off during the year as dead (all causes) ..	13
6. No. of cases written off as recovered.....	11
7. No. of cases on register, 31st December.....	585
8. Total No. of visits paid by Visitors to Tuberculosis households	3,085
9. No. of visits <i>not included</i> in (8) above, which were "No access" visits (i.e. a visit in which the Tuberculosis Visitor does not make contact with the person intended to be visited or a responsible representative of that person).....	2
10. Total No. of attendances by whole-time Tuberculosis Visitors at Chest Clinics during the year.....	86

VENEREAL DISEASES.

I am indebted to Dr. Edward Campbell, Consultant Venerologist, for the following report :—

During the year 1956, the total number of attendances at the Special Treatment Clinic General Hospital, West Hartlepool was 1,360 (males 726, females 634), compared to 1,855 in the previous year. Attendance of patients normally resident in West Hartlepool accounted for 63% of this total as shown in Table 1. There has been a fall in attendance of Merchant Seamen since the clinic moved to the General Hospital. This may be due to inadequate publicity at the port, but is more likely to be the results of penicillin being freely used aboard ships.

During the year the total number of new cases was 107 (males 73, females 34), of this total 98 (males 67, females 31), were patients who had not previously received treatment for their complaint. As shown in Table 2 the numbers of new patients seen appears to have reached a fairly basic level with slight variation in the incidence of specific infections.

The number of fresh cases of Gonorrhœa seen is comparable to the previous two years and accounts for 22.4% of all new cases attending (National figure for 1956 was 20.8%).

A slight decrease in the number of Syphilis cases is noted and is in respect of later stages of the disease. No primary or early stage of Syphilis has been encountered during the past two years; a situation that has been encountered in other parts of the country. Congenital Syphilis accounted for one-third of the syphilis cases dealt with during the year, all six cases being adult females who were referred to the clinic from other departments as shown in Table 3.

Contacts are traced by the patient or by Nurse Lambert from information obtained from the patient at the clinic. Twenty-one contacts attended for examination. Of these, one syphilis and three gonorrhœa cases were discovered, the remainder were found to be free from infection. Patients tending to default were written or visited at their own home and persuaded to reattend for further treatment or observation.

TABLE 1. ATTENDANCES OF PATIENTS DURING 1956 (By Domicile).

Patients Resident In	West Hartlepool	Hartlepool	County Durham	Merchant Seamen	Others
Consultations with the Medical Officer	685	277	74	31	3
Intermediate Treatment ..	178	84	24	4	Nil

TABLE 2(a). PATIENTS DEALT WITH FOR THE FIRST TIME (By Disease).

Year	Syphilis		Gonorrhœa		Others		Total
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M. & F.
1952	12	23	33	4	55	22	149
1953	8	12	26	11	62	22	141
1954	18	20	15	7	59	21	140
1955	9	15	12	3	41	22	102
1956	6	12	16	6	45	13	98

TABLE 2(b). NEW CASES (Subdivided by Disease and Domicile).

Area	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
West Hartlepool	Syphilis					Gonorrhœa					Others				
	27	12	26	13	11	16	26	19	9	10	55	59	47	38	33
Merchant Navy ..	1	1	—	1	—	13	2	1	3	9	7	5	12	10	6
Others ..	7	7	2	10	7	8	9	2	3	3	15	20	21	15	19

TABLE 3. CONGENITAL SYPHILIS CASES, 1956. (All cases Female Adults).

<i>Referred by</i>	<i>No. of Cases</i>
Eye Department	3
Ante-Natal Clinics. .. .	1
Fertility Clinic	1
Own Doctor	1

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE.

The Mental Health Service is carried out under the supervision of the Health Committee, which consists of 11 elected members and 2 co-opted medical practitioners nominated by the West Hartlepool Local Medical Committee.

The staff engaged on this service is as follows :

Medical Officer of Health
Deputy Medical Officer of Health
Assistant Medical Officer
Two Administrative Officers who are also Duly Authorised Officers
One Male Clerk, who is also an Assistant Duly Authorised Officer
Health Visitors

LUNACY AND MENTAL TREATMENT ACTS.

The following are details of persons dealt with by the Duly Authorised Officers under the above-mentioned Acts during the year ended 31st December, 1956 :

Admissions to the General Hospital, West Hartlepool, under Section 20 of the Lunacy Act, 1890 :

Males	64
Females	96
	<hr/>
Total ..	160
	<hr/> <hr/>

56 of these cases were dealt with outside normal office hours.

Admissions of patients to Winterton Hospital, Sedgefield :

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Voluntary (Section 1, Mental Treatment Act)	6	14	20
Temporary (Section 6, Mental Treatment Act)	2	4	6
Certified (Section 16, Lunacy Act) ..	25	38	63
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	33	56	89
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

In addition, 43 persons made their own arrangements for Voluntary Admission to Hospitals, as follows :

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Winterton Hospital, Sedgefield	16	22	38
General Hospital, West Hartlepool ..	—	5	5
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	16	27	43
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

The majority of cases continue to be referred to the Duly Authorised Officers by general medical practitioners. Cases are also referred by Police, Probation Officers, the social services, the National Assistance Board and, by no means least, the Local Authority's domiciliary services.

The ready assistance and co-operation of the Duly Authorised Officers is at all times available to the general medical practitioners. This is of preventive value. The Duly Authorised Officers assist in the prompt and appropriate disposal of cases ; in arranging booked appointments at specialist clinics for cases of early mental disorder, and in persuading patients to undergo hospital treatment. The Duly Authorised Officers are greatly assisted in their work by the co-operation of the respective Medical Superintendents and staff of the General Hospital, West Hartlepool, and Winterton Hospital, Sedgfield, with whom they work in the closest harmony. Not at any time has there been any difficulty in obtaining immediate accommodation for patients requiring treatment under these acts.

A considerable number of cases were visited by the Duly Authorised Officers, and the families advised as to how they could play their part in assisting in the recovery of the patient and reducing the possibility of a relapse occurring.

The Duly Authorised Officers are available at all times to advise or help anyone, and if there are no relatives able to do so, accompany voluntary patients to Hospital.

MENTAL DEFICIENCY ACTS, 1913-1938.

At the 31st December, 1956, there were 204 defectives on the Council's Mental Deficiency Register, made up as follows :

	MALES		FEMALES		TOTAL
	Under 16	16 & over	Under 16	16 & over	
Under Statutory supervision	17	26	11	37	91
Under Voluntary or Friendly supervision	—	6	—	—	6
In Place of Safety	—	1	—	—	1
In Hospitals	4	55	10	37	106
TOTAL ..	21	88	21	74	204

The Council's cases in Hospitals are as follows :

Hospital	Males	Females	Total
Prudhoe & Monkton	39	8	47
Rampton	4	1	5
Aycliffe	11	9	20
Harton	4	—	4
Northgate, Morpeth	1	—	1
Silverton House	—	1	1
West Hartlepool General	—	27	27
Durran Hill	—	1	1
TOTAL . .	59	47	106

The number of patients on Licence from the above-mentioned Hospitals at the 31st December, 1956, was as under :

Hospital	Males	Females	Total
Prudhoe & Monkton	2	—	2
Aycliffe	2	—	2
General	—	1	1
	4	1	5

ASCERTAINMENT OF CASES REPORTED DURING THE YEAR.

Fifteen cases were notified during the year, namely 5 males by the local Education Authority under Section 57(3) of the Education Act ; 3 males and 4 females under Section 57(5) of the Act, and 3 females by other sources.

Of this number, 7 males and 4 females were placed under my statutory supervision, and 1 male was admitted to Prudhoe & Monkton Hospital, 2 females to the General Hospital, West Hartlepool, and 1 female to Aycliffe Hospital.

1 other female defective was also admitted to Aycliffe Hospital during the year.

TEMPORARY HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION.

Two males were admitted to Prudhoe & Monkton Hospital during the year, for temporary periods, under Ministry of Health Circular 5/52.

AWAITING ADMISSION TO HOSPITALS.

At the 31st December, 1956, the names of six mentally defective persons were on the waiting list for admission to hospitals ; two of these were urgent cases.

VISITING OF DEFECTIVES UNDER SUPERVISION.

Quarterly visits were made to the homes of defectives under statutory supervision, or on leave on licence from Hospitals ; the visiting of the males being carried out by the Duly Authorised Officers and of the females by the Council's Health Visitors.

OCCUPATION CENTRE.

The staff employed at the Occupation Centre consists of the Supervisor and three Assistant Supervisors.

At the 31st December, 1956, 16 males and 23 females were attending the Centre, including 1 female from Durham County Council ; a total of 39.

The Supervisor and her staff are all keenly interested in their work and under their conscientious care and guidance the children made very good progress.

PREVENTION OF BREAK-UP OF FAMILIES.

MINISTRY OF HEALTH CIRCULAR 27/54.

At the instance of the Children Committee two joint meetings of the Children, Health, Housing and Welfare Committees were held early in the year in order to consider the steps to be taken to prevent the break-up of families. The Secretary of Family Service Units, Mr. David Jones, attended the first of these two meetings and explained in detail the work of his organisation which can be described as intensive family case work. Arising from this meeting the Medical Officer of Health was asked to submit a report to the second meeting in consultation with the other appropriate officers on the number of problem family cases in the Borough, together with recommendations for dealing therewith and with future cases. On the basis that a problem family is one in which difficulties have arisen which are having a prejudicial effect on the children in the family, there was at that time rather more than a hundred known problem families in the town of varying degrees of severity, and each known to one or more of the following officers of the Corporation, namely :

- Health Visitors
- Public Health Inspectors
- School Nurses
- Housing Officer
- Children's Officer
- School Welfare Officers

There were only six cases on the current list of cases being supervised by the Inspector of the local branch of the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children which were not also on the list of families reported by the Authority's officers. It seemed clear, therefore, that whatever was done with regard to a Family Service Unit the great bulk of the work in relation to problem families would of necessity continue to be undertaken by the various officers of the Council concerned.

No decision was taken with regard to a Family Service Unit or to the employment of an additional Social Worker but the Committee decided to authorise the Medical Officer of Health to arrange informal discussions between the appropriate officers of the Authority and officers of the other statutory and voluntary bodies concerned with the care of children. A Joint (Family Service) Committee was also set up and the Council's proposals under the National Health Service Act of 1946 were amended to allow of domestic help being provided free of charge in selected cases and to allow of selected mothers and children being sent to recuperative centres.

By the end of the year the officials had met on three occasions to discuss sixteen families in which difficulties had arisen. The Joint (Family Service) Committee later considered the question of the rehousing of two of these families.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948.

The Medical Officer of Health in his capacity as Chief Welfare Officer is responsible to the Welfare Committee for the Welfare Services provided by the Council under the National Assistance Act, 1948. The Welfare Committee, consisting of 11 elected members (all but one of whom are on the Health Committee) and 4 co-opted members.

The administrative and field work in connection with this service is undertaken by the Lay Administrative Officer, Deputy Lay Administrative Officer and a Male Clerk, all of whom are also Duly Authorised Officers under the Council's Mental Health Service.

124 persons were in residential accommodation provided by the Council under Part III of the Act at the 31st December, 1956, as follows :

	Males	Females	Total
Briarfields Hostel	37	—	37
Dinsdale Lodge	14	17	31
Fairlawn Hostel	—	14	14
Hazelhurst Hostel	—	15	15
Howbeck Hostel	27	—	27
	78	46	124

These figures include 8 males and 2 females for whose maintenance Durham County Council were responsible, and 1 male for whose maintenance Sunderland Corporation was responsible.

In addition, 1 man was resident at Tower House Home for Deaf and Dumb and 1 female at Meath Home for Epileptics, for whose maintenance the Council was financially responsible.

The following are particulars which were included in a return submitted by me to the Ministry of Health with regard to persons resident in accommodation provided in Part III of the National Assistance Act, 1948, on the night of the 31st December, 1956 :

Persons residing in :—			Description of Persons			Total of Cols. 1 to 3 4	No. of persons inc. in Cols. 1 to 3 for whose maintenance other local authorities are responsible 5
Premises vested in the Minister as Hospitals 1	Premises managed by the Council 2	Accommodation provided on behalf of the Council by voluntary organisations 3					
2	17	—	M	1. Aged but not materially handicapped by infirmity	M	19	3
—	22	—	F		F	22	1
14	23	—	M	2. Aged and physically or mentally handicapped	M	37	5
—	10	—	F		F	10	—
1	3	—	M	3. Blind	M	4	—
—	1	—	F		F	1	—
2	1	1	M	4. Deaf or Dumb	M	4	—
—	4	—	F		F	4	1
3	3	—	M	5. Epileptic	M	6	—
—	—	1	F		F	1	—
2	1	—	M	6. Crippled	M	3	—
—	3	—	F		F	3	—
3	1	—	M	7. Physically infirm (not being aged)	M	4	1
—	2	—	F		F	2	—
—	2	—	M	8. Mentally infirm (not being aged)	M	2	—
—	4	—	F		F	4	—
27	51	1	M	9. TOTAL of Items 1 to 8	M	79	9
—	46	1	F		F	47	2
27	97	2		10. GRAND TOTAL		126	11

At the end of the year, the names of 5 men and 8 women were on the waiting list for admission to Hostels.

The Fairlawn Hostel, Grange Road, was opened during the year and provides accommodation for 14 females. The position with regard to accommodation for females continues to cause some concern, but it is anticipated that the position will be alleviated when the 20 Flatlets for Old People, which the Council's Housing Committee are constructing on the Owton Manor Estate, are completed.

TEMPORARY ACCOMMODATION.

During the year it was necessary to admit 3 men, 9 women and 13 children to temporary accommodation at Howbeck Hostel for lengths of stay varying from one week to twenty weeks. On the night of the 31st December, two women and four children were in temporary accommodation.

REMOVAL TO SUITABLE PREMISES OF PERSONS IN NEED OF CARE AND ATTENTION.

Although several visits were made on old people living alone in unsatisfactory conditions it was not found necessary to take any formal action under Section 47 of the Act.

HANDICAPPED PERSONS.

(i) BLIND AND PARTIALLY SIGHTED PERSONS.

The Council's arrangements for the provision of Welfare Services for Blind and Partially Sighted persons in accordance with its proposals under Section 29 and 30 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, are carried out on its behalf by the Executive Committee of the Hartlepool Workshops for the Blind. The constitution of the Executive Committee is as follows :

West Hartlepool County Borough Council	4	representatives
Employers and workpeople	4	„
General subscribers	6	„
	—	
	14	
	==	

During the year 1956 the new registrations of blind and partially sighted persons were as follows :

	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>Total</i>
(i) Blind	9	7	16
(ii) Partially Sighted	2	2	4
			—
			20
			==

The numbers of persons on the Registers at the 31st December, 1956, were as follows :

	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>Total</i>
(i) Blind	81	69	150
(ii) Partially Sighted	8	8	16
			—
			166
			==

Further details in respect of 1956 registrations and of ophthalmia neonatorum notifications during the year are contained in Tables A and B set out below :

A. FOLLOW-UP OF REGISTERED BLIND AND PARTIALLY SIGHTED PERSONS.

(i) No. of cases registered during the year in respect of which para. 7(c) of Forms B.D. 8 recommends :—	CAUSE OF DISABILITY			
	Cataract	Glaucoma	Retrolental Fibroplasia	Others
(a) No treatment	3	1	1	10
(b) Treatment (medical surgical or optical)	5	2	—	6
(ii) No. of cases at (i)(b) above which on follow-up action have received treatment.....	2	1	—	3

B. OPTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

(i) Total No. of cases notified during the year	1
(ii) No of cases in which—	
(a) Vision lost	—
(b) Vision impaired	—
(c) Treatment continuing at end of year....	—

EPILEPTICS.

There has been little change in the incidence of epilepsy in West Hartlepool and it remains a comparatively small problem. There are 6 epileptic people in Part III Accommodation under the National Assistance Act, all of whom are being well cared-for and do not require any special attention.

DEAF AND DUMB.

The Northumberland and Durham Mission for the Deaf and Dumb looks after the welfare of the Deaf and Dumb in the Borough. These duties are carried out by a full-time Missioner, whose services are shared by the Council (2/5ths) and Durham County Council (3/5ths).

The number of persons on the register at the end of 1956 was as follows :

		Children under 16	Persons aged 16-64	Persons aged 65 and over	Total
Deaf	M	6	18	3	27
	F	9	18	3	30
Hard of Hearing	M	2	2	—	4
	F	1	1	—	2
TOTAL ..		18	39	6	63

HOSTEL TOURNAMENTS.

Leisure-time activities of the residents at the Council's Hostels at Briarfields and Dinsdale Lodge includes participation in the West Hartlepool Old Peoples Welfare Clubs Indoor Games League. This League was formed in the autumn of 1951 and consists of teams from the Belle Vue, Brinkburn, Burbank, Dale Street, Grange Road and Owton Manor Old Peoples Clubs as well as Briarfields and Dinsdale Lodge Hostels.

The games played are Whist, Dominoes, Darts and Draughts. Provision is made for those Clubs without Darts teams to play an additional game of Whist and Dominoes.

League fixtures are on a home-and-away basis and the Club scoring the highest number of points during the season is awarded the "Stanley Metcalfe Trophy," which they hold for the ensuing twelve months.

The teams also compete in a League 'Knock-out' Competition; the winners being presented with the "Widdowfield Challenge Shield."

This shield was presented by the Superintendent of Dinsdale Lodge Hostel and it is particularly pleasing to record that this was won by the Dinsdale Lodge Hostel team last season.

The Home Club provides the visiting teams with light refreshments at the conclusion of the games. These tournaments provide recreation and amusement not only for the players themselves but also for supporters.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

(By MR. A. H. BASFORD, Chief Public Health Inspector).

To this writer fell the distinction of being the Council's last sanitary inspector and first public health inspector, for in August an Act of Parliament effected this change of designation. Desire for the change was not unanimous in the profession ; indeed, many thought that, although the new title expresses more fully the extended scope of our work today, much might be lost in discarding one which we had been proud to use for so long. We may hope that soon the term 'Public Health Inspector' will become as familiar to the public as was 'Sanitary Inspector' in the past.

In April the efforts of the Health Committee over the last two years were rewarded by the inspectorate reaching full strength, although on a temporarily reduced establishment.

Slum clearance gathered momentum and the number of dwellings demolished reached the yearly target for the first time. At the end of the year, however, the prospects for the future were clouded by uncertainty as to the extent to which the Council's house-building programme might be affected by monetary restrictions imposed by the government.

The Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955, came into force during 1956 and gave an impetus to clean food production and distribution. The Chief Public Health Inspector met representatives of the major food distributing trades and of the Hartlepoons Co-operative Society Ltd., to discuss the regulations, and was impressed by their general willingness to co-operate fully. Many individual traders carried out improvements to their premises upon their own initiative, but others waited to be prodded into activity. The force of public opinion could be a potent factor in improving the standard of food hygiene in the town, but regretfully it must be recorded that too many shoppers not only tolerate inferior conditions but encourage them by failing to patronise those shops where good food handling practice obviously exists.

Some progress was made in the clean air campaign. The Health Committee called for a report upon the possibility of establishing a smoke control area in the town as soon as conditions allowed ; the report was in course of preparation at the end of the year. Proposals to enlarge considerably the output of steel in the County Borough were placed before the Council and considered favourably, but perusal of the reported minutes on this subject would not disclose fully the extent to which the Town Planning and Re-development Committee were advised. The reader of tomorrow—and today—might wish to be re-assured that the town's health officers were not sleeping at this time and that the nature and potential extent of the air pollution resulting from the proposed development were brought to the notice of the committee on every possible occasion.

Details of the work done by public health inspectors are given in the following pages.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE DISTRICT.

1,798 complaints of all kinds were received during the year, including 454 concerning rats and mice.

The following visits were made :—

Dwelling houses (Public Health Act)	4,032
„ (Housing Act)	2,399
Sub-let houses	33
Overcrowded houses	33
Common lodging houses	1
Licensed tents and caravans	39
Unlicensed tents and caravans	123
Inspections for vermin	1,047
Factories	171
Boilerhouses	19
Deposit Gauges	68
Offensive trades	20
Swimming baths	7
Schools	33
Places of public entertainment	27
Public conveniences	55
Pet shops	10
Shops	987

SANITARY DEFECTS DISCOVERED AND DEALT WITH BY THE SERVICE OF INFORMAL OR STATUTORY NOTICES.

HOUSES.

REPAIRS To :—

Roofs.....	345
Spouts and fallpipes.....	243
External walls and chimneys.....	61
Internal wall and ceiling plaster.....	75
Damp walls	73
Doors	71
Windows.....	81
Floors	76
Subfloor ventilation	3
Staircases.....	4
Fireplaces and flues	20
Kitchen ranges	21
Setpots	10
Sinks.....	25
Rainwater pumps and wells	27
Water pipes and taps.....	16
Hot Water Systems	7
Water closets—	
Basins.....	65
Cisterns.....	74
Seats.....	15
Water supply pipes.....	21
Stopped drains and water closets.....	127
Other defective drains.....	6
Yard paving.....	9

PROVISION OF :—

Internal water supply	1
Subfloor ventilation	2
Circular dustbins.....	58

CLEANSING OF :—

Rooms	14
Yard areas	2
Fixed ash pits abolished	3
Offensive accumulations removed	6

1,561

HOUSING.

The number of inhabited houses in the Borough at the end of 1956 was 22,389, with a population of 73,240. This gives a figure of 3.27 persons per house.

During 1956, 131 houses were built by private enterprise and 198 houses and 132 flats were built by the Corporation.

1. INSPECTION OF DWELLING HOUSES DURING THE YEAR :

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts).....	745
(b) No. of inspections made for the purpose.....	6,431
(2) (a) No. of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	149
(b) No. of inspections made for the purpose.....	596
(3) No. of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation.....	149
(4) No. of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	596

2. REMEDY OF DEFECTS DURING THE YEAR WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICES :—

No. of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers.....	342
---	-----

3. ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS DURING THE YEAR :—

A. Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936—

(1) No. of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	—
(2) No. of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices	
(a) By owners	—
(b) By local authority in default of owners	—

B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—

(1) No. of dwelling houses in respect of which formal notices were served requiring defects to be remedied.....	27
(2) No. of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By owners	17
(b) By local authority in default of owners	—

C.	Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936—	
(1)	No. of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	3
(2)	No. of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	8
D.	Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936—	
(1)	No. of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	Nil
(2)	No. of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	1
E.	Proceedings under Section 10 of the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1953—	
(1)	No. of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made	9
(2)	No. of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined	Nil
4.	HOUSING ACT, 1936, PART IV, OVERCROWDING :—	
(a)	(i) No. of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	409
	(ii) No. of families dwelling therein	415
	(iii) No. of persons dwelling therein	2,826
(b)	No. of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	36
(c)	(i) No. of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	54
	(ii) No. of persons concerned in such cases	308
(d)	Cases in which dwelling houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority has taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding	Nil

SLUM CLEARANCE.

In July, 1955, the Council submitted its slum clearance programme to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government and this provided for the demolition within 11 years of 2,452 houses. This year has seen the continuation of the clearance of these houses and at the end of the year, the position was as follows :—

No. of houses on survey list demolished or closed	247
No. of houses on survey list empty and awaiting demolition	120
No. of unfit houses remaining occupied	2,085
	<hr/>
	2,452
	<hr/>

This progress accords almost exactly with the Council's plan to rehouse 250 families per year from slum houses.

Six clearance areas were declared during the year, comprising 135 houses: compulsory purchase orders were made in all instances. In addition 13 individual houses were represented as unfit for human habitation. All the preparatory work upon a further clearance area of 146 houses had been completed by the end of the year, but the area was not represented because of uncertainty as to the Council's future house-building programme. Details of the programme are given below.

CENTRAL AREA PROGRAMME.

(i) CLEARANCE AREAS REPRESENTED—

<i>Date</i>	<i>Sector</i>	<i>No. of Clearance Areas</i>	<i>No. of dwellings</i>
4/5/56	5A (Part)	1	59
5/7/56	5B	2	56
5/7/56	6B	3	20

(ii) PUBLIC INQUIRIES HELD—

<i>Date</i>	<i>Sector</i>	<i>No. of Clearance Areas</i>	<i>No. of dwellings</i>
24/1/56	4A	1	155

(iii) COMPULSORY PURCHASE ORDERS CONFIRMED BY MINISTER—

<i>Date</i>	<i>Sector</i>	<i>No. of Clearance Areas</i>	<i>No. of dwellings</i>
2/2/56	6A (Part)	1	4
7/5/56	4A	1	155

N.B.—Grants under Section 42 of the Housing Act, 1936, were made to five owner/occupiers and one owner.

OTHER AREAS.

(i) NO CLEARANCE AREAS WERE REPRESENTED DURING THE YEAR.

(ii) NO PUBLIC INQUIRIES WERE HELD DURING THE YEAR.

(iii) ORDERS CONFIRMED BY MINISTER—

<i>Date</i>	<i>No. of clearance areas</i>	<i>Locality</i>	<i>No. of dwellings</i>
2/2/56	1	Alice St. 21 } Sarah St. 8 }	29
2/2/56	1	Sarah Street	7
30/6/56	1	Darlington Terr.	8
30/6/56	1	Darlington Terr.	34

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

An abatement notice, served under section 93 of the Public Health Act, 1936, on a landlord to repair the kitchen floor of a house was not complied with and application was made to the magistrates' court for a nuisance order. Although an order was granted by the court, the owner still refused to do the work required and, on a subsequent summons, he was fined £5 or one months' imprisonment ; he was, in fact, committed to prison. The work will be carried out by the Council in default of the owner.

CERTIFICATES OF DISREPAIR.

No applications were made, either for the grant or revocation of certificates of disrepair during the year. Two certificates of disrepair have been in force since 1955.

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS.

37 visits were made in connection with improvement grants during the year. 11 applications were made for grants, 10 involving the provision of a bathroom, and 1 being an application to convert a house into two flats. All applications for grants were approved.

FOOD HYGIENE.

The Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955, came into force on the 1st January, 1956, and a period of six months was allowed to traders to comply with requirements of a structural nature. 12 food hygiene lectures were given to various organisations and in all 440 people attended. In addition, leaflets setting out the main provisions of the regulations were circulated to all shops.

Two premises, a small pie shop and a general dealer's shop, were closed voluntarily by the occupiers because of their inability to comply with the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955.

Details of the types of premises in the town are set out below :—

Bakehouses	34	Greengrocers' shops	60
Bakers' shops.....	49	Grocers' shops	80
Butchers' shops.....	79	Licensed premises	103
Cafes	25	Snack Bars.....	24
Chemists' shops	26	Sweet shops	82
Dairies and milk shops.....	13	Wholesale grocers	13
Wet and dry fish shops	22	Food factories	19
Fried fish shops.....	51	School canteens and dining centres.....	24
General shops	171	Factory canteens.....	5

N.B.—Where two or more types of trade are carried on in the same building, only those which form a substantial part of the whole business have been included in the above table.

FOOD PREMISES REGISTERED UNDER SECTION 16 OF THE FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955.

<i>Type of premises</i>	<i>Number registered</i>
Ice cream (manufacture, storage and sale).....	245
Sausages and preserved meats (manufacture).....	94
Preserved fish (manufacture).....	60

DAIRIES AND MILKSHOPS.

<i>Type of premises</i>	<i>Number</i>
Dairies	13
Dairies pasteurising milk.....	1
Milkshops selling pasteurised milk.....	60
Milkshops selling sterilised milk	160
Milkshops selling tuberculin-tested milk.....	13

The routine inspection of food premises continued throughout the year and a total of 1,879 visits made. An analysis of these visits is given below.

<i>Type of premises</i>	<i>No. of visits</i>
Dairies.....	33
Milk Shops	73
Bakehouses.....	17
Fried fish shops.....	24
Ice cream premises	91
Other registered premises ...	63
Cafes	61
School meals kitchen	4
Licensed premises	17
Other food shops.....	768
Public abattoir	728

<i>Type of improvement to food premises</i>	<i>No. of instances</i>
Food rooms cleansed or re-decorated.....	9
Food rooms repaired.....	7
Hot water supply provided.....	10
Sink provided.....	7
Washing basins provided.....	3
Soap and towels provided.....	5
Prevention of contamination of food.....	11
Drainage improvements.....	2
Dustbins provided.....	3
Refuse removed.....	4
Premises improved or extended	5
Miscellaneous requirements complied with under Food Hygiene Regulations	4

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

In two cases the Health Committee decided to institute legal proceedings. The first concerned the sale of pies which contained mould, but at the last moment the complainant refused to give evidence and so a warning letter was sent by the Town Clerk to the vendor of the pies. In the second case proceedings against a farmer for selling milk with added water had to be withdrawn because of a defect in the legal procedure.

During July, several complaints were received concerning food which had become unfit during a spell of warm weather, and as a result, letters were sent out to four shopkeepers pointing out their responsibility for ensuring that the food they sell must be fit for human consumption.

Warning letters were sent to three other food businesses concerning samples of food which were below statutory standards or which were incorrectly described. Seven farmers were reported to the County Milk Production Officer for selling genuine but sub-standard milk. Particulars of these samples are given in Appendix 21.

DISPOSAL OF CONDEMNED FOOD.

During the year the arrangements for the disposal of unfit food, other than meat, have been improved. Formerly, the cleansing services of the Council arranged for the collection of this food but, since a van became available to the public health inspectors, the food has been collected without delay and disposed of immediately by incineration. This new arrangement accords with the advice given by the Food Hygiene Advisory Officer of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries & Food at the annual conference of the Sanitary Inspectors' Association at Scarborough in 1955.

Condemned meat has again been disposed of to a Tyneside firm which specialises in the conversion of this meat into fertiliser and animal feeding stuffs by concentration under pressure.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF MILK.

Set out below are the results of the samples of milk taken for bacteriological examination.

The five cases of positive *Brucella abortus* were reported to the Ministry of Agriculture & Fisheries who arrange, where possible, for calves to be vaccinated under the Ministry's Calf Vaccination Scheme.

1. RAW MILK

No. of samples taken for examination			Source of Supply	Result	Action taken
For presence of Tubercle bacilli	For Methylene Blue Reduction Test	For presence of <i>Brucellus abortus</i>			
4 42	— —	— —	Local Supply Supply from outside borough	4 negative 42 negative	— —
—	3	—	Supply from outside borough	3 satisf'y.	—
—	—	4	Local Supply	3 negative 1 positive	Responsible authority notified.
—	—	42	Supply from outside borough	38 negative 4 positive	Responsible authority notified.

2. PASTEURISED MILK

No. of samples taken for examination		Source of Supply	Result	Action taken
For Methylene Blue Reduction Test	For Phosphatase Test			
19 60	19 —	Local Supply Supply from outside borough	19 satisfactory 55 satisfactory 5 unsatisfactory	— — Responsible authority notified.
	60	Supply from outside borough	60 satisfactory	—

3. STERILISED MILK

No. of samples submitted for Turbidity Test	Source of Supply	Result	Action taken
15	Supply from outside borough	15 Satisfactory	—

Note : All milk sold in the County Borough has to be Tuberculin Tested, Pasteurised or Sterilised in accordance with the Milk (Special Designations) (Specified Areas) (No. 2) Order, 1955.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF ICE-CREAM, 1956.

TOTAL SAMPLES	GRADE 1	GRADE 2	GRADE 3	GRADE 4
94 100%	63 67.0%	12 12.8%	17 18.0%	2 2.1%

The bulk of the ice cream sampled was made in the town. Of ten local manufacturers who were in business throughout the summer, six were heat-treating their mixes by the second method laid down in the Ice Cream (Heat Treatment, etc.) Amendment Regulations, 1952, and four were using a complete cold mix.

The results of the samples taken during the year are again an improvement on previous years. The low number of Grade 4 samples is particularly encouraging, and it is pleasing to record that 80% of the samples taken were satisfactory.

WATER SUPPLY.

The water supply for the town although very hard, is of good quality and adequate for the needs of the town. Details of the distribution of the various supplies were set out in last year's annual report and remain unaltered. The pipe laying for the proposed supply from Dalton Piercy continued but this supply was not introduced by the end of the year.

A typical chemical analysis of the town's water is set out below :

	<i>Parts per 100,000</i>
Chlorine as Chlorides	25.4000
Nitrogen as Nitrates.....	0.1119
Ammonia	0.0053
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.0033
Oxygen Absorption.....	0.0254
Injurious Metals	None
Total Solid Matter dried @ 100° C.....	116.0000
pH value of Sample	7.4
<hr/>	
Temporary Hardness 24.2 degrees	
Permanent Hardness 33.6 „	
<hr/>	
Colour of sample on Hazen Scale	3
Appearance of Sample in 2-ft. tube.....	Not quite clear
Odour when heated to 50° C.	None

MICROSCOPICAL EXAMINATION.

Satisfactory.

Routine bacteriological sampling has been carried on throughout the year and the results are satisfactory.

Following complaints of an unsatisfactory private water supply, routine sampling was carried out and advice given. In all, 18 samples were taken from this supply during the year and of these 12 were Grade 1, 2 were Grade 2, 3 were Grade 3, and 1 Grade 4.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

37 visits were made by public health inspectors to homes where notifiable diseases occurred. These visits were mainly concerned with scarlet fever and poliomyelitis, but two unusual cases were investigated. In one instance a girl of two was reported as suffering from *tænia saginata* and on enquiry it was discovered that she enjoyed eating raw beef ; it seems likely that she was infected by consuming an active cyst. The other case concerned a case of canicola fever in a twenty-four year old woman. Following enquiries it seemed possible this infection may well have been caused by the patient petting a dog which often played in pools of surface water near some colliery workings. Both patients recovered.

There were no cases of food poisoning notified during the year.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS.

During the year there has been a considerable increase of work under this heading. On the 6th July, 1956, the administration of the Diseases of Animals Act, 1950, was taken over from the police.

48 visits have been made to piggeries to check movement of pigs and 13 visits have been made to ships under the Importation of Dogs and Cats Order, 1928.

One case of anthrax in a heifer was reported from a licensed knacker yard and arrangements were made for the carcass to be burned and the premises and a vehicle disinfected. As a precaution a person who had been engaged in the flaying of the animal was given prophylactic treatment at the General Hospital.

Suspected swine fever was detected in a pig at the public abattoir ; all the necessary precautions were taken and the carcass was destroyed in the incinerator.

A sow found dead at a local piggery was destroyed in the incinerator after swine erysipelas had been diagnosed.

TUBERCULOSIS.

No positive results of tubercle bacilli in milk were received during the year.

At the public abattoir the incidence of tuberculosis in cattle was 8.11%, a figure slightly higher than last year but not significantly so. The incidence of tuberculosis in pigs continued to decrease and, at 1.91%, was the lowest recorded in the post-war period. Details are given in Appendix 22.

KNACKER'S YARD.

There is only one licensed knacker's yard in the County Borough, and it is maintained in very good order. In accordance with the Slaughter of Animals (Prevention of Cruelty) (No. 2) Regulations, 1954, the occupier submitted the following return for 1956 :—

Total No. of horses slaughtered in the licensed knacker's yard.....	12
Total No. of carcasses of horses received in the knacker's yard.....	51

PREMISES AND OCCUPATIONS CONTROLLED BY BYELAWS OR REGULATIONS.

	<i>Number</i>
Rag and Bone Dealers	3
Gut Scrapers	2
Tripe Boilers	2
Bone Boiler	1
Fat Renderer	1
Common Lodging Houses	1
Slaughter House	1

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

Only one common lodging house remained in use at the beginning of the year. This house at 18, Rokeby Street, was registered for the reception of 13 lodgers but on the 31st December, 1956, it was closed and awaited demolition on the grounds that it was unfit for human habitation.

SHOPS ACT, 1950.

The following improvements were effected as a result of notices served :

Ventilation improved	1
Suitable means of heating provided	2
Additional sanitary accommodation provided	1
Sanitary accommodation repaired	3
Sanitary accommodation improved	1
Sanitary accommodation cleansed or re-decorated	4
Seats provided for Female Assistants	1

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951.

There were four premises registered for upholstering under Section 2 of the Act and no additional registrations were made during the year. Six visits were made to these premises and four samples of upholstery fillings were taken, which proved satisfactory.

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951.

Six premises were relicensed and one licensed during the year. Eight visits were made to these shops.

Following representations by the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, the Health Committee refused to license a multiple shop for the sale of birds.

DISINFESTATION.

During the summer many complaints were received of nuisance from small insects invading houses on the new housing estate at Owton Manor. These insects were identified as *Bryobia Prætiōsa*—a clover or gooseberry mite—which, although quite harmless, are rather objectionable in large numbers. They have proved difficult to eradicate completely but efforts have been made to reduce the nuisance to a minimum. Over 100 houses have been treated.

AIR POLLUTION.

The arrangements for recording atmospheric pollution remain unaltered and details of the results of analyses and the wind records are set out below ; the deposit gauges recorded an average of 20.90 tons per square mile for the semi-industrial areas and 19.16 for the residential area.

It is regretted that again no material progress can be reported regarding the smoke nuisance which arises from the British Railways motive power depot. It must be recorded, however, that four additional diesel engines have been provided for shunting purposes, and if this policy of replacing steam locomotives with diesel engines continues, eventually the present nuisance will disappear. Unfortunately this is very long-term plan and meanwhile considerable nuisance is being caused to the residents in the area.

75 visits have been made to industrial plants and 49 smoke observations have been taken during the year. In addition, 10 lectures have been given on smoke abatement subjects to a total of 305 people, and in June the Chief Public Health Inspector read a paper "Atmospheric Pollution on Teesside" to 140 persons at a sessional meeting of the Royal Society of Health at Middlesbrough.

WIND RECORDS (in hours per month).

MONTH	DIRECTION OF WIND									
	N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.	Calm	No record
January	20.5	9.0	31.0	38.0	254.0	186.0	88.5	57.0	23.0	37.0
February ..	117.5	110.0	70.0	9.5	68.5	131.0	95.5	84.5	4.5	5.0
March	66.5	96.5	127.5	103.5	158.0	87.5	72.5	11.0	21.0	—
April	136.0	143.0	19.5	12.0	116.0	155.5	31.5	95.0	4.0	7.5
May	72.5	79.5	1.0	4.5	151.5	287.0	110.5	35.5	2.0	—
June	166.5	83.0	18.0	23.5	155.5	128.0	79.0	59.5	2.5	4.5
July	105.5	156.0	17.5	16.5	152.5	177.0	79.0	17.0	16.5	6.5
August	61.0	132.5	21.0	32.5	179.5	135.5	111.5	41.0	22.5	7.0
September ..	45.5	173.0	32.5	48.5	244.0	107.5	23.5	9.5	34.0	2.0
October	29.0	49.0	8.0	1.0	222.5	239.5	97.0	85.5	10.5	2.0
November ..	27.5	1.5	10.0	47.0	193.0	143.0	152.0	128.0	18.0	—
December . . .	2.0	1.5	13.0	139.5	332.5	203.5	38.0	4.0	9.5	0.5

GRANTULLY MATERNITY HOME.

MONTH	RAINFALL		DEPOSITS—Solids—Tons per Sq. Mile		
	Inches	P. H. Val.	Suspended	Dissolved	Total
January.....	2.87	5.7	13.70	19.77	33.47
February	1.36	5.2	7.82	13.83	21.65
March	0.68	6.1	13.60	10.81	24.41
April	0.89	5.3	10.50	7.00	17.50
May	0.10	6.7	7.58	4.05	11.63
June	2.68	5.5	11.97	10.57	22.54
July	1.88	5.5	9.32	7.42	16.74
August	6.32	4.9	9.25	12.45	21.70
September.....	1.97	5.6	11.20	9.05	20.25
October	0.92	5.5	5.17	5.83	11.00
November	1.20	5.5	7.14	7.50	14.64
December	1.63	5.5	6.87	7.50	14.37

DYKE HOUSE SCHOOL.

MONTH	RAINFALL		DEPOSITS—Solids—Tons per Sq. Mile		
	Inches	P. H. Val.	Suspended	Dissolved	Total
January.....		NO	READINGS		
February		NO	READINGS		
March	0.70	5.8	11.25	11.30	22.55
April	0.85	6.0	17.16	8.30	25.46
May	0.26	7.0	8.15	4.36	12.51
June	2.66	5.6	7.50	20.70	28.20
July	2.04	6.1	7.48	9.28	16.76
August.....	6.0	4.9	7.05	6.23	13.28
September.....	1.73	5.9	8.42	10.68	19.10
October	0.70	5.7	7.35	11.45	18.80
November	0.90	5.5	7.52	13.76	21.28
December	1.42	5.5	10.10	13.10	23.20

GRAY ART GALLERY.

MONTH	RAINFALL		DEPOSITS—Solids—Tons per Sq. Mile		
	Inches	P. H. Val.	Suspended	Dissolved	Total
January.....	2.81	5.6	11.34	27.71	39.05
February.....	1.34	6.0	8.84	9.48	18.32
March	0.76	6.2	13.81	6.86	20.67
April		NO	READINGS		
May	0.09	7.3	2.97	1.45	4.42
June.....	1.08	6.4	9.10	5.60	14.70
July.....	2.34	5.6	9.74	6.78	16.52
August.....	6.54	5.5	11.37	9.48	20.85
September.....	1.93	6.0	11.17	6.22	17.39
October.....	1.04	5.7	7.47	5.00	12.47
November.....	1.23	5.7	9.17	7.16	16.33
December	1.44	6.3	13.14	7.88	21.02

GOLDEN FLATTS SCHOOL.

MONTH	RAINFALL		DEPOSITS—Solids—Tons per Sq. Mile		
	Inches	P. H. Val.	Suspended	Dissolved	Total
January.....		NO	READINGS		
February.....	1.17	5.6	9.46	18.50	27.96
March	0.53	6.8	12.05	16.43	28.48
April	1.08	6.6	11.50	7.68	19.18
May	0.33	6.8	9.20	4.97	14.17
June.....	2.80	6.0	12.48	15.48	27.93
July.....	2.23	6.0	13.32	12.26	25.53
August.....	6.2	5.3	9.53	17.07	26.60
September.....	1.81	5.7	8.69	11.74	20.43
October..	0.90	6.1	8.02	10.54	18.56
November.....	1.04	6.2	7.68	10.40	18.08
December	1.53	5.9	7.25	10.93	18.18

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949.

Summary of Surface Infestations, 1st April, 1956, to 31st March, 1957.

	TYPE OF PROPERTY				
	NON-AGRICULTURAL				(5) Agri- cultural
	(1) Local Authority	(2) Dwelling Houses (incl. Coun- cil Houses)	(3) All other (including Business Premises)	(4) Total of Cols. (1), (2) & (3)	
I. No. of properties in Local Authority's District.....	115	22,050	2,741	24,906	38
II. No. of properties inspected as a result of :					
(a) Notification... ..	9	315	90	414	14
(b) Survey under the Act....	31	975	210	1,216	47
(c) Otherwise (e.g. when visited primarily for some other purpose)	Nil	14	Nil	14	Nil
III. Total inspections carried out—including re-inspections	231	2,976	682	3,889	130
IV. No. of properties inspected (in Sec. II) which were found to be infested by :					
(a) Rats { Major.....	Nil	Nil	1	1	4
Minor.....	3	103	32	138	8
(b) Mice { Major.....	Nil	3	13	16	Nil
Minor.....	7	255	48	310	2
V. No. of infested properties (in Sec. IV) treated by the L.A.	10	299	71	380	14
VI. Total treatments carried out—including re-treatments..	11	358	93	462	14
VII. No. of notices served under Sec. IV of the Act :					
(a) Treatment	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(b) Structural Work (i.e. Proofing)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
VIII. No. of cases in which default action was taken following the issue of a notice under Sec. IV of the Act	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
IX. Legal Proceedings	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
X. No. of "Block" control schemes carried out.....	Nil	16	14	30	Nil

APPENDIX 1. BIRTHS.

WARD DISTRIBUTION.

(Adjusted for inward and outward transfers).

	West H'pool.	WARDS							
		North	West	Park	S.W.	Cent'l	N.E.	Seaton	South
No. of births	1,496	133	144	123	136	304	159	159	345
Percentage of total births	—	8.89	9.62	8.22	9.09	20.32	10.49	10.49	23.06

BIRTH RATES — 1947-56

YEARS	WEST HARTLEPOOL		ENGLAND & WALES BIRTH RATE
	No. of Births	Birth Rate per 1000 Pop.	
1947	1,733	22.77	19.1
1948	1,639	22.92	17.9
1949	1,502	20.76	16.7
1950	1,360	18.77	15.8
1951	1,421	19.67	15.5
1952	1,435	19.90	15.3
1953	1,385	19.15	15.5
1954	1,344	18.54	15.2
1955	1,459	20.03	15.0
1956	1,496	20.43	15.6

NATURAL INCREASE OF POPULATION.

The natural increase of population was 621.

Rate of natural increase per 1,000 population, 8.47.

APPENDIX 2. THE DEATHS AS THEY OCCURRED IN THE WARDS.

CAUSE OF DEATH	Total Deaths	WARDS								Transferable Deaths
		North	West	Park	S.-West	Central	N.-East	Seaton	South	
Tuberculosis (respiratory)	13	—	1	1	—	1	3	2	5	—
Tuberculosis Other	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Syphilitic Disease	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infections	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malignant Neoplasm - Stomach	28	3	7	4	3	2	3	2	1	3
„ „ - Lung &										
„ „ - Bronchus	34	4	6	4	4	7	1	2	6	—
„ „ - Breast	12	—	1	1	1	—	1	3	1	4
„ „ - Uterus	7	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	3	1
Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	63	6	5	10	7	8	6	6	4	11
Leukæmia and Aleukæmia	6	—	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	2
Diabetes	7	1	2	1	—	—	1	1	1	—
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	111	15	10	18	11	18	8	11	12	8
Coronary Disease, Angina	132	12	14	27	11	18	12	17	14	7
Hypertension with Heart Disease	21	2	4	4	—	4	1	2	3	1
Other Heart Disease	114	14	18	18	13	24	17	2	7	1
Other Circulatory Disease	32	8	3	5	2	5	4	2	1	2
Influenza	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Pneumonia	50	2	7	5	4	8	5	6	7	6
Bronchitis	56	3	5	8	7	12	6	5	7	3
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	9	2	1	—	—	3	1	—	1	1
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	10	1	1	2	—	2	1	1	—	2
Gastritis, Enteritis & Diarrhœa	6	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	3
Nephritis and Nephrosis	13	3	—	6	—	—	1	2	1	—
Hyperplasia of Prostate	5	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	3
Pregnancy, Childbirth and Abortion	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Congenital Malformations	10	1	—	3	—	1	—	1	1	3
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	93	7	5	11	7	13	9	9	14	18
Motor Vehicle Accidents	10	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	9
All other accidents	20	—	2	2	—	1	—	—	1	14
Suicide	6	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	3	—
Homicide and Operations of War	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
TOTAL DEATHS	875	86	99	132	71	130	83	76	93	105

APPENDIX 3. TABLE SHOWING CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT DEATH.

CAUSE OF DEATH	Total Deaths	AGE GROUPS									Deaths in Institutions
		Under 1	1-2	2-5	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	65-75	75 up	
Tuberculosis (respiratory)	13	—	—	—	—	1	4	5	3	—	7
Tuberculosis—Other	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Syphilitic Disease	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infections	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Acute Poliomyelitis	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Malignant Neoplasm—Stomach	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	8	11	16
" " —Lung & Bronchus	34	—	—	—	—	—	1	19	11	3	13
" " —Breast	12	—	—	—	—	—	2	7	1	2	7
" " —Uterus	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	5	—	2
Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms ..	63	—	1	—	—	1	7	19	22	13	36
Leukeamia and Aleukaemia	6	—	—	—	1	—	2	2	1	—	5
Diabetes	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	2	6
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	111	—	—	—	—	—	3	26	33	49	43
Coronary Disease, Angina	132	—	—	—	—	—	5	41	54	32	36
Hypertension with Heart Disease	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	6	13	7
Other Heart Disease	114	—	—	—	—	—	5	9	30	70	23
Other Circulatory Disease	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	8	21	14
Influenza	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Pneumonia	50	12	1	—	—	1	—	6	8	22	35
Bronchitis	56	1	—	—	—	1	—	12	22	20	13
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	9	—	—	—	—	—	2	5	2	—	7
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	10	—	—	—	—	—	1	6	1	2	9
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	6	2	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	4
Nephritis and Nephrosis	13	—	—	—	—	—	2	6	4	1	9
Hyperplasia of Prostate	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	3
Pregnancy, Childbirth and Abortion	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Congenital Malformations	10	8	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	7
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	93	36	—	—	—	2	8	18	9	20	63
Motor Vehicle accidents	10	—	—	—	—	3	1	5	—	1	8
All other accidents	20	2	—	1	1	—	4	4	1	7	14
Suicide	6	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	2	—	—
Homicide and Operations of War	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
TOTAL DEATHS	875	61	3	1	3	10	50	213	237	297	392

APPENDIX 4. WEEKLY RETURN OF DEATHS FROM CHEST DISEASES.

DISEASE	Jan. 7th	Jan. 14th	Jan. 21st	Jan. 28th	Feb. 4th	Feb. 11th	Feb. 18th	Feb. 25th	Mar. 3rd	Mar. 10th	Mar. 17th	Mar. 24th	Mar. 31st	Apl. 7th	Apl. 14th	Apl. 21st	Apl. 28th	May 5th
Influenza	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Phthisis	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Bronchitis	2	1	3	1	2	3	1	5	4	—	1	1	1	2	—	2	4	1
Pneumonia	3	2	—	—	1	2	2	—	3	1	—	1	2	—	2	1	—	2
Heart Disease	8	6	11	3	10	13	12	5	9	11	11	3	5	8	4	5	1	6
Other Respiratory Disease	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS.....	14	9	15	5	13	18	16	11	17	12	13	5	8	10	6	9	5	10

DISEASE	May 12th	May 19th	May 26th	June 2nd	June 9th	June 16th	June 23rd	June 30th	July 7th	July 14th	July 21st	July 28th	Aug. 4th	Aug. 11th	Aug. 18th	Aug. 25th	Sept. 1st	Sept. 8th
Influenza	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Phthisis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—
Bronchitis	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Pneumonia	1	1	1	1	3	—	—	—	—	3	1	1	—	3	—	—	—	—
Heart Disease	2	7	1	10	11	4	2	3	4	3	5	5	4	6	1	1	1	2
Other Respiratory Disease	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS.....	4	8	2	12	14	5	2	4	5	7	6	6	5	9	2	2	1	2

DISEASE	Sept. 15th	Sept. 22nd	Sept. 29th	Oct. 6th	Oct. 13th	Oct. 20th	Oct. 27th	Nov. 3rd	Nov. 10th	Nov. 17th	Nov. 24th	Dec. 1st	Dec. 8th	Dec. 15th	Dec. 22nd	Dec. 29th	Dec. 31st	Total
Influenza	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Phthisis	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	13
Bronchitis	1	1	—	—	—	3	1	1	—	1	1	3	—	—	1	1	3	56
Pneumonia	2	1	—	—	1	2	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	2	—	2	1	50
Heart Disease	4	4	3	2	3	4	3	7	3	6	3	7	3	6	3	3	—	267
Other Respiratory Disease	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	9
TOTALS.....	7	6	3	3	4	12	4	8	4	10	4	13	3	9	4	6	4	396

APPENDIX 5. DEATHS.

	West Hartle- pool	WARDS								Trans- ferable Deaths
		N.	W.	P.	S.W.	C.	N.E.	S'ton	S.	
No. of deaths	875	86	99	132	71	130	83	76	93	105
Percentage of Total Deaths		9.8	11.3	15.1	8.1	14.9	9.5	8.7	10.6	12.0

APPENDIX 6. TRANSFERABLE DEATHS.

DEATHS OCCURRING IN:—	MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL
Hartlepoons Hospital, Hartlepool	27	24	51
Royal Victoria Infirmary, Newcastle upon Tyne	2	—	2
Newcastle General Hospital, N'castle upon Tyne.	3	—	3
Sedgefield General Hospital	1	3	4
Stockton and Thornaby Hospital	2	1	3
Children's Hospital, Stockton	3	1	4
Shotley Bridge Hospital	2	4	6
Other Hospitals	10	6	16
Other Areas	10	6	16
TOTALS	60	45	105

APPENDIX 7. DEATH RATES 1947-56.

YEAR	WEST HARTLEPOOL		ENGLAND AND WALES
	No. of Deaths	Death Rate per. 1000 Pop.	
1947	957	13.57	12.0
1948	837	11.71	10.8
1949	878	12.13	11.7
1950	913	12.60	11.6
1951	920	12.72	12.5
1952	819	11.36	11.3
1953	794	10.98	11.4
1954	824	11.36	11.3
1955	854	11.72	11.7
1956	875	11.95	11.7

APPENDIX 8. CANCER DEATHS 1947-56.

Year	No. of Cancer Deaths	Males	Females	Death Rate per 1000 population	Deaths from all causes	Percentage of total deaths
1947	137	71	66	1.94	957	14.3
1948	146	71	75	2.04	837	17.44
1949	127	64	63	1.75	878	14.46
1950	135	70	65	1.86	913	14.79
1951	122	62	60	1.69	920	13.26
1952	154	92	62	2.08	819	18.80
1953	124	75	49	1.71	794	15.62
1954	130	69	61	1.79	824	15.77
1955	122	66	56	1.67	854	14.28
1956	144	87	57	1.97	875	16.45

APPENDIX 9.

CANCER DEATHS — PARTS OF BODY AFFECTED.

PARTS AFFECTED	Age Sex	Under 35		35 to 45		45 to 55		55 to 65		65 to 75		Over 75		Total	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Stomach.....		—	—	—	—	2	—	4	3	4	4	8	3	18	10
Other Digestive Organs and Peritoneum		1	1	—	1	1	2	2	2	8	3	6	1	18	10
Genito-Urinary Organs ..		1	—	—	2	—	2	1	3	1	7	2	—	5	14
Breast.....		—	—	—	2	—	4	—	3	—	1	—	2	—	12
Other Glands.....		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Lung and Bronchus		—	—	1	—	6	—	12	1	10	1	3	—	32	2
Other Respiratory System.....		—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	1
Buccal Cavity and Pharynx.....		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Other Parts.....		1	—	2	—	3	3	1	—	4	1	1	3	12	7
Totals.....		3	1	3	5	12	11	21	12	28	19	20	9	87	57

The deaths were ascribed to—

No. of deaths

Carcinoma	119
Sarcoma	1
Epithelioma	4
Melanoma.....	2
Cancer (no classification).....	18

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APPENDIX 10. INFANTILE MORTALITY RATES 1947-56.

YEAR	WEST HARTLEPOOL			ENGLAND & WALES Rate
	Births	Deaths	Rate per 1000 live births	
1947	1,733	113	65	41
1948	1,639	77	47	34
1949	1,502	63	42	32
1950	1,360	59	43	29.8
1951	1,421	49	34	29.6
1952	1,435	57	40	27.6
1953	1,385	55	40	26.8
1954	1,344	62	46	25.5
1955	1,459	64	44	24.9
1956	1,496	61	41	23.8

APPENDIX 11.

INFANT MORTALITY IN THE WARDS.

CAUSE OF DEATH	North	West	Park	South West	Cent'l	North East	Seaton	South	Trans- ferable	Total
Pneumonia.....	1	2	—	—	2	2	1	4	—	12
Congestion of Lungs.....	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	3
Bronchitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Enteritis.....	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	2
Prematurity.....	1	—	1	—	4	2	3	6	3	20
Atelectasis	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	3	6
Congenital Malformations...	1	2	—	—	—	—	2	1	2	8
Rhesus Incompatibility.....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
Cerebral and Internal Hæmorrhage	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	3
All other causes.....	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	1	4
Totals.....	4	4	3	1	9	7	6	15	12	61

APPENDIX 13

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING THE YEAR—HOSPITAL CASES.

DISEASE	Total Cases Notified	No. of such cases treated in hospital
Scarlet Fever	3	—
Whooping Cough	33	—
Measles	160	—
Pneumonia	20	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	6	6
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	4	4
Erysipelas	1	—
Malaria	1	—

Disease	Hospital						Total
	Gr'ntully Mat.Hme	Brierton Hospital	General Hospital	Cameron Hospital	H'pools. Hospital	Other Hospitals	
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis	—	6	—	—	—	—	6
Ophthalmia Neonat'm.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	1	—	2	1	—	4
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malaria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Disease	Cases			Vision Impaired	Vision Un-impaired	Total Blindness	Deaths
	Notified	Treated					
		At Home	At Hospital				
Ophthalmia Neonatorum. . . .	1	1	—	—	1	—	—

APPENDIX 14.

NOTIFIED CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE—1935-1956.

Disease	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
Scarlet Fever	375	177	180	221	82	48	73	249	155	121	131	88	228	88	72	74	72	79	92	23	1	3
Whooping Cough.....	—	—	—	—	4	4	287	22	39	60	30	13	18	102	138	57	101	38	42	136	38	33
Diphtheria (including membranous croup) ..	203	248	114	128	109	62	79	103	53	86	60	24	36	18	9	8	2	3	—	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	—	—	3	473	1,590	513	960	543	231	627	408	327	749	407	973	718	228	789	171	160
Acute Pneumonia	126	133	153	147	97	97	117	119	139	83	65	117	128	88	88	104	131	29	27	24	17	20
Meningococcal Infection..	1	2	—	2	1	19	17	9	4	4	6	4	7	12	5	6	11	4	2	4	1	—
Acute Poliomyelitis.....	—	—	—	5	—	—	2	1	—	—	1	—	9	—	1	9	1	18	—	2	2	6
Paralytic.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	5
Non-paralytic.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Acute Encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Infective	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Post-infective	—	—	1	4	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis Lethargica..	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Polioencephalitis	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery.....	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	4	5	60	17	14	24	28	19	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum .	19	27	31	24	19	13	14	17	6	15	9	2	2	1	2	1	5	—	3	1	1	1
Puerperal Pyrexia.....	12	8	17	16	14	15	10	19	17	7	5	3	5	9	5	2	4	10	3	5	12	4
Puerperal Fever.....	15	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Smallpox.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid Fevers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric & Typhoid Fevers	9	3	2	2	10	3	12	1	2	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pulmonary Tuberculosis..	76	104	111	66	79	86	95	97	94	120	87	97	102	129	6	2	9	4	7	3	95	68
Other forms of Tuberculosis	49	50	38	31	30	28	38	38	24	25	24	28	24	22	11	113	80	74	75	80	5	4
Erysipelas.....	35	37	36	60	27	17	18	22	23	20	15	10	11	21	22	11	8	4	4	15	1	1
Chickenpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malaria	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1

APPENDIX 15.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES—AGE GROUPS AND WARD DISTRIBUTION.

Disease	At all ages	Age Group Distribution										Ward Distribution of Cases										
		Age un-known	Under 1	1 to 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 65	65 and up	North East	Central	North	West	Park	South West	South	Seaton
Scarlet Fever	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Whooping Cough.....	33	—	2	7	5	4	2	12	1	—	—	—	—	—	4	6	4	3	—	1	12	3
Measles	160	—	6	8	11	20	22	91	—	1	1	—	—	—	19	17	5	6	45	13	32	23
Pneumonia	20	—	—	—	1	—	2	3	—	2	—	2	5	4	2	5	4	—	1	—	5	3
Erysipelas.....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia.....	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis.....	6	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	25	12	9	—	—	1	2	2	1	—	—	—
Tuberculosis (Respiratory) .	68	—	1	—	—	1	—	3	3	13	1	1	1	1	8	18	7	7	3	7	10	8
Other Forms.....	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	1
Malaria	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Totals	301	—	11	15	17	26	28	112	4	17	34	15	17	5	34	51	25	18	53	22	60	38

APPENDIX 16.

ALL NOTIFIED CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS, 1956.

AGE	Lungs			Abdomen			Meninges			Joints			Spine			Other Forms			Disseminated			All Forms		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Under 1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 and under 2.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2 "	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3 "	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4 "	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 "	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10 "	1	2	3	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15 "	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 "	1	12	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 "	5	10	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 "	3	7	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45 "	8	4	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
55 "	3	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 "	4	1	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 and over	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS....	25	43	68	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	25	47	72

APPENDIX 17. TUBERCULOSIS

Deaths and Death Rates 1947-56.

Year	NO. OF DEATHS			DEATH RATES (per 1,000 Population)		
	Respiratory	Non- Respiratory	All Forms	Respiratory	Non- Respiratory	All Forms
1947	45	10	55	0.64	0.14	0.78
1948	42	12	54	0.59	0.16	0.75
1949	39	6	45	0.54	0.08	0.62
1950	37	8	45	0.51	0.11	0.62
1951	24	2	26	0.33	0.03	0.36
1952	22	3	25	0.30	0.04	0.34
1953	10	3	13	0.14	0.04	0.18
1954	12	4	16	0.17	0.05	0.22
1955	13	3	16	0.18	0.04	0.22
1956	13	—	13	0.18	0.00	0.18

APPENDIX 18.

The Death rate from bronchitis and other respiratory conditions in England and Wales, West Hartlepool and certain other areas in the North-East.

Authority	Rate per 1,000 population					
	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
England and Wales	1.49	1.17	1.29	1.11	1.25	1.29
West Hartlepool.....	1.87	1.43	1.60	1.64	1.82	1.57
Gateshead	1.45	—	1.22	1.14	1.59	
Darlington.....	—	1.02	1.09	1.05	1.01	
Stockton-on-Tees	1.48	1.00	1.17	0.96	—	
North Riding of Yorkshire—						
Urban.....	—	—	.95	.91	—	
North Riding of Yorkshire—						
Rural	—	—	.73	.67	—	
Middlesbrough	2.01	—	1.59	1.47	1.48	1.64

APPENDIX 19.

BRONCHITIS—DEATH RATES PER 1,000 POPULATION—1954.

Oldham.....	1.39
Dewsbury.....	1.20
Salford	1.19
Blackburn.....	1.14
West Hartlepool	0.924
West Bromwich.....	0.869
Darlington	0.631
England and Wales	0.574
Gateshead.....	0.466
North Riding of Yorkshire—Urban.	0.451
Stockton.....	0.428
Reading	0.37
Oxford	0.34
Southampton.....	0.33
Brighton.....	0.29
North Riding of Yorkshire—Rural..	0.27

APPENDIX 20.

UN SOUND FOOD SURRENDERED TO
PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS.

1,992	lbs. carcase meat.
692	lbs. bacon and ham.
76	lbs. cooked meat.
103 $\frac{1}{4}$	lbs. sausage.
1	chicken.
1	meat pie.
600	tins meat.
38 $\frac{1}{4}$	lbs. cheese.
10 $\frac{1}{4}$	lbs. butter.
$\frac{1}{2}$	lb. margarine.
2	jars peanut butter.
1	pkt. shredded suet.
1,615	tins fish, fruit and vegetables.
3	jars cockles.
20	fish cakes.
20	faggotts.
42	jars pickles and sauces.
10	tins meat paste.
7	boxes dried fruit.
37	lbs. preserves.
4	lbs. cereals.
$\frac{3}{4}$	lb. ground almonds.
1	lb. ground rice.
1	lb. oatmeal.
11	lbs. split peas.
37 $\frac{1}{2}$	lbs. cake.
1	pkt. cake mixture.
9	puddings.
39	tins creamed rice.
17	table jellies.
343	tins milk.
4	lbs. tea.
14	tins coffee essence.
1	tin salt.
2	jars mint.
30	pkts. infant food.
1,528	pkts. sweets.
645	pkts. salted nuts.
25	nets brussel sprouts.

APPENDIX 21.

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS, ACTS—ADULTERATED SAMPLES—ACTION TAKEN.

Article Purchased	Number Analysed	Formal Samples	Informal Samples	Number Genuine	Number Adulterated	No. of Sample	Nature of Adulteration	Remarks and Action Taken
Milk	138	41	97	91	47	14 18	Below standard in fat. Of genuine quality but below standard.	Reported to County Milk Production Officer.
						24 39	Below standard in fat. Below standard in fat.	Formal samples 38 and 39 taken. Warning letter to farmer.
						26	Below standard in fat.	Formal sample 40 genuine.
						45 46 80 81 99 100 120 121 122	Below standard in fat. } Below standard in fat. } Below standard in fat. } Below standard in fat. } Below standard in fat. } Below standard in fat. } Below standard in fat. } Below standard in fat. }	Formal samples 80 and 81 taken. Formal samples 99, 100 and 101 taken. Appeal to Cow samples 120, 121 and 122 taken. Warning letter to farmer. Reported to County Milk Production Officer.
						49 62 63	Below standard in fat. Of genuine quality but below standard } Of genuine quality but below standard }	Formal samples 61, 62, 63 and 64 taken. Warning letter to farmer.
						51 66	Of doubtful quality. Below standard in non-fatty solids and fat.	Formal samples 65 and 66 taken. Warning letter to farmer.
						57	Of genuine quality but below standard.	Warning letter to farmer. Reported to County Milk Production Officer.
						83 84 85 102 103 104 118 119	Below standard in fat. } Below standard in fat. } Below standard in fat. } Below standard in fat. } Below standard in fat. } Below standard in fat. }	Formal samples 102, 103 and 104 taken. Appeal to Cow samples 118 and 119 taken. Warning letter to farmer. Reported to County Milk Production Officer.
						87 125	Below standard in fat. Below standard in non-fatty solids (added water).	Formal samples 125 and 126 taken. Appeal to Cow samples 130 and 131 genuine. Prosecution authorised but abandoned on legal grounds.
						88	Below standard in fat.	Formal samples 123 and 124 genuine.

APPENDIX 21.

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS, ACTS—ADULTERATED SAMPLES—ACTION TAKEN.
continued.

Article Purchased	Number Analysed	Formal Samples	Informal Samples	Number Genuine	Number Adulterated	No. of Sample	Nature of Adulteration	Remarks and Action Taken
						90 91 92	Below standard in fat. Below standard in fat. Below standard in fat. }	Formal samples 127, 128 and 129 genuine.
						156	Below standard in fat.	Formal samples 167 and 168 genuine.
						159 169	Below standard in fat. Below standard in fat.	Formal samples 169 and 170 taken. Warning letter to farmer.
						172 185 186	Below standard in fat. Below standard in fat. Below standard in fat.	Formal samples 184 and 185 taken. Appeal to Cow samples 186 and 187 taken. Warning letter to farmer. Reported to County Milk Production Officer.
						199	Of genuine quality but below standard.	Reported to County Milk Production Officer.
						200	Of genuine quality but below standard.	Reported to County Milk Production Officer.
						202 203	Of genuine quality but below standard } Of genuine quality but below standard }	Reported to County Milk Production Officer.
						205 206	Of genuine quality but below standard } Of genuine quality but below standard }	Reported to County Milk Production Officer.
						212	Of genuine quality but below standard.	Reported to County Milk Production Officer.
Pork Sausages	5	1	4	3	2	137 143	Deficient in meat content. Deficient in meat content.	Formal sample 143 taken. Warning letter to manufacturer.
Beef Sausages	6	—	6	4	2	74	Sample contained sulphur dioxide.	Preservative notice displayed.
						144	Sample contained sulphur dioxide.	Warning letter to manufacturer.
Ice-cream	10	1	9	8	2	148	Deficient in fat content.	Manufacture ceased. No action.
						150	Deficient in fat content.	Formal sample 183 genuine.
Digestive Butterscotch.....	1	—	1	—	1	31	Sample incorrectly described. Con- tained only 1.82% of butter fat.	Manufacturer re-labelled product "Digestive Butterscotch-flavoured."
Corned Mutton with cereal ...	2	—	2	1	1	44	Inferior quality. Contained excess of fat.	Sample taken at request of consignee. Excess of fat was not sufficient to warrant formal action.
Bread and Butter.....	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Butter.....	2	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
Margarine.....	2	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
Lard	2	—	2	2	—	—	—	—

APPENDIX 21.

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS, ACTS—ADULTERATED SAMPLES—ACTION TAKEN
continued.

Article Purchased	Number Analysed	Formal Samples	Informal Samples	Number Genuine	Number Adulterated	No. of Sample	Nature of Adulteration	Remarks and Action Taken
Beef dripping.....	2	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
Sugar.....	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Icing sugar.....	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Tea.....	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Cornflour.....	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Custard Powder.....	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Flour.....	2	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
Rice.....	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Sago.....	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Split peas.....	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Mustard.....	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Tomato Ketchup.....	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Pure Malt Vinegar.....	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Mint Sauce.....	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Curry Powder.....	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Table Jelly.....	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Strawberry Jam.....	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Marmalade.....	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Honey.....	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Golden Syrup.....	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Cake Mixture.....	2	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
Arrowroot Biscuits.....	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Cheese spread.....	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Meat paste.....	2	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
Minced chicken.....	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Stewed Beef and Vegetables..	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Fish cake.....	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Danish Pork.....	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Fruit juices.....	3	—	3	3	—	—	—	—
Lemonade Powder.....	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Glucose.....	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Ground ginger.....	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Ground nutmeg.....	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Saccharin Tablets.....	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Bicarbonate Soda.....	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Citric Acid.....	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Glauber Salts.....	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Compound liquorice Powder..	2	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
Senna leaves.....	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Liquid Paraffin.....	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Butter Drops.....	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Whisky.....	3	—	3	3	—	—	—	—
Rum.....	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—

APPENDIX 22. PUBLIC ABATTOIR.

Animals Slaughtered at Abattoir.

YEAR	BEASTS	SHEEP	CALVES	PIGS	TOTAL
1947	3,278	10,336	43	10	13,667
1948	2,947	9,867	2,424	44	15,282
1949	3,407	11,631	2,082	99	17,219
1950	4,257	13,049	324	444	18,074
1951	4,026	10,521	329	931	15,807
1952	4,094	14,278	486	1,830	20,688
1953	3,754	15,651	387	4,594	24,386
1954	5,713	16,858	189	12,724	35,484
1955	3,812	10,783	281	11,573	26,449
1956	3,947	12,220	329	9,910	26,406

YEAR	Total Cattle slaughtered (including calves)	Number affected with Tuber- culosis	Percentage affected	Total number of pigs slaughtered	Number affected with Tuber- culosis	Percentage affected
1947	3,321	417	12.55	10	1	10.00
1948	5,371	461	8.58	44	4	9.09
1949	5,489	826	15.05	99	11	11.11
1950	4,581	1,239	27.05	444	21	4.73
1951	4,355	1,315	30.19	931	52	5.58
1952	4,580	1,126	24.58	1,830	138	7.54
1953	4,141	1,405	33.93	4,594	284	6.18
1954	5,902	982	16.63	12,724	339	2.66
1955	4,093	306	7.47	11,573	279	2.41
1956	4,276	347	8.11	9,910	190	1.91

APPENDIX 22. PUBLIC ABATTOIR—*continued.*

CARCASSES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED

	Cattle Excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
No. killed	3,468	479	329	12,220	9,910	—
No. inspected	3,468	479	329	12,220	9,910	—
ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS & CYSTICERCI: Whole carcasses condemned	4	7	7	78	17	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	1,142	57	7	192	651	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	33.04	13.36	4.25	2.21	6.74	—
TUBERCULOSIS ONLY : Whole carcasses condemned	6	4	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	289	48	—	—	190	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis.	8.51	10.85	—	—	1.91	—
CYSTICERCOSIS : Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	9	1	—	—	—	—
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	1	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—

APPENDIX 23.

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 AND 1948.

INSPECTIONS FOR PURPOSES OF PROVISIONS AS TO HEALTH
(INCLUDING INSPECTIONS MADE BY PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS).

PREMISES (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written Notices (4)	Prosecutions (5)
Factories without mechanical power.....	111	121	9	—
Factories with mechanical power.....	217	32	2	—
Other Premises under the Act, including works of building and engineering con- struction but not including outworkers' premises.....	15	18	—	—
TOTAL.....	343	171	11	—

DEFECTS FOUND.

PARTICULARS (1)	Number of Defects				No. of cases in respect of which prose- cutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of cleanliness	—	1	—	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature	1	2	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences :—					
(a) Insufficient	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective ...	15	13	—	3	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	3	2	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	1	1	1	—	—
TOTALS	20	19	1	3	—

